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No. 25.—Our Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, 1902.

[Continued on page 3 of cover.]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
BUREAU OF STATISTICS—BULLETIN NO. 39.
W. M. HAYS, Assistant Secretary, in Charge.

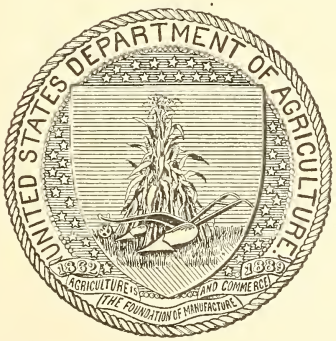
MEAT IN FOREIGN MARKETS,

TARIFFS OF FOURTEEN IMPORTING NATIONS,

AND

COUNTRIES OF SURPLUS.

Prepared by the
DIVISION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.



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W. M. HAYS, Assistant Secretary, in Charge.

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[Continued on page 3 of cover.]

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W. M. HAYS, Assistant Secretary, in Charge.

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AND

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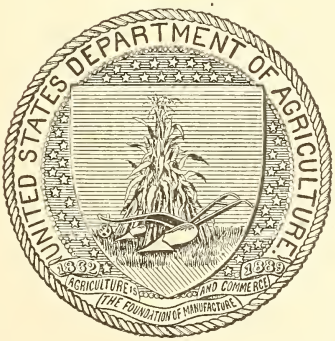
DIVISION OF FOREIGN MARKETS.



WASHINGTON:
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1905.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Statistics,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1905.

Sir: I have the honor to offer for publication the manuscript of a bulletin prepared under the direction of George K. Holmes, chief of the Division of Foreign Markets, concerning the foreign marketing of the national surplus of meat animals and packing-house products of this country; the customs tariffs of fourteen principal countries that import these animals and products; and concerning the conditions of production of these commodities for export found in twelve foreign countries which are, or at some time may become, competitors of the United States in world markets.

This work has been done to meet the pressing needs of the cattle-growing and packing-house interests of this country, and it is respectfully recommended that the matter may be speedily published as Bulletin No. 39 of this Bureau.

Respectfully,

W. M. Hays,
Assistant Secretary in charge.

Hon. James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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MEAT IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

SIX LEADING ARTICLES.

The total value of the live meat animals and packing-house products exported from the United States during the year ending June 30, 1904, was $218,000,000, of which $175,000,000 was due to lard, cattle, fresh beef, bacon, hams, and oleo oil. The value of lard was $46,000,000; cattle, $42,000,000; fresh beef, $27,000,000; bacon, nearly $25,000,000; hams, $22,000,000; and oleo oil, $13,000,000. The other articles included in Table 2 whose total value for all countries during 1904 exceeded $1,000,000 were salted and pickled pork, tallow, lard compounds, grease, salted and pickled beef, sausage casings, canned meat (other than beef or pork), and fresh pork. The total value of exports of these eight articles in 1904 was $30,000,000.

LARD SHIPMENTS TO CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

The quantity of lard consigned to Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium during the fiscal year 1904 was 275,000,000 pounds, and 199,000,000 pounds were sent to the United Kingdom. This product finds a more kindly reception on the continent of Europe than does any other United States packing-house product. Germany and other countries which enforce hindering regulations against the importation of other meat products import large quantities of United States lard. In fact, practically their only source of supply of this article is the United States; shipments from other countries are relatively unimportant. The abundant supply of corn in the hog-raising sections of the United States affords an advantage in the production of lard which practically no other country enjoys.

HAMS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The exports of hams have increased greatly during the fifteen years covered by Table 2 (1890–1904), for good hams can be made from fat hogs. As in the case of most other articles exported from the United States, the greater part of the hams exported are consigned to the United Kingdom. The United States is about the only source of supply for the foreign hams in the British market. The exports of hams from the United States to the United Kingdom increased from 65,000,000 pounds in 1890 to 170,000,000 in 1904. An effect of restrictive regulations is seen in the decrease of exports of hams to Germany from 4,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 250,000 pounds in 1904.

BACON COMPETITION.

The exports of bacon decreased during the period 1900–1904. There were consigned to the United Kingdom 450,000,000 pounds in 1890 and 197,000,000 pounds in 1904; and consignments to the continent of Europe also decreased. Corn feeding produces a grade of bacon entirely too fat to meet the consumers' requirements, and the United States bacon has been supplanted to a marked degree in Great Britain by the product of Denmark and of Canada, where skim milk from the creameries and dairies is used to produce the lean type of bacon desired by the trade.

INCREASE IN CATTLE AND FRESH BEEF.

The 593,000 cattle exported from the United States during the fiscal year 1904 were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 387,000; Cuba, 135,000; Canada, 38,000; Belgium, 18,000; other countries, 15,000. The number consigned to the United Kingdom in 1890 was 361,000. The United States has practically no competitor other than Ireland in supplying beef cattle for the British market. The quality of the United States beef cattle and the efficient methods of carrying them in good condition in cars and vessels seem to account for the great advantage of the United States in exporting cattle to the United Kingdom. Besides small but increasing shipments to Antwerp, there were no exports of cattle from the United States to the continent of Europe during 1902–1904, and very few during 1890–1901. Exports of cattle to Cuba increased from 95 in 1897 to more than 40,000 in 1898, and in1904 the number was nearly 135,000. Since 1894 Germany has prohibited the importation of cattle and fresh beef from the United States.

The value of the fresh beef exported to the United Kingdom in 1904 was more than double the value in 1890, and the quantity sent in1904 was 298,000,000 pounds. Salted and other kinds of cured meat declined during the period 1890–1904. The quality of the beef furnished to the British market by United States producers, as well as an efficient cold-storage transportation system extending from the United States packing-houses to the British storerooms, are factors in keeping the United States far in advance of other countries which supply fresh beef to the United Kingdom. The leading competitor of the United States in this trade is Argentina. Exports of fresh beef to Canada declined from 2,130,000 pounds in 1890 to 250,000 pounds in 1904, during which time Canada began to increase the exports of fresh beef produced at home.

OLEO OIL *v.* BUTTER.

The exports of oleo oil from the United States during the fiscal year 1904 were larger than for any other year during the period 1890–1904, and amounted to 165,000,000 pounds, valued at $13,000,000. Of this quantity 99,000,000 pounds were consigned to the Netherlands, 27,000,000 to Germany, 14,000,000 to Norway, 8,000,000 to the United Kingdom, and 8,000,000 pounds to Denmark. It is seen that most of the oleo oil is sent to butter-producing countries on the continent of Europe, where the butter makers are said to consume imitation butter to some extent and to export the product of their creameries and dairies.

TABLE 1.—*Value of domestic exports of animal matter from the United States for the fifteen years ending June 30, 1890-1904, by years.*

[Animal matter consists of packing-house products, live animals, dairy products, and minor items, including poultry and game, eggs, egg yolks, feathers, quills, honey, beeswax, silk, wool, and glue; none of which minor items was valued at as much as $1,000,000 in 1904.]

Year ending June 30—	Animal matter.	Year ending June 30—	Animal matter.
1890	$176,136,315	1898	$217,808,053
1891	178,309,251	1899	218,377,750
1892	182,026,147	1900	233,764,590
1893	171,428,673	1901	254,966,844
1894	189,526,548	1902	250,815,851
1895	176,457,219	1903	220,998,208
1896	183,264,812	1904	233,034,209
1897	188,322,221		

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States for the fifteen years ending June 30, 1890-1904, by years and by principal countries to which consigned.*

Country and year.	Value of total domestic merchandise.	Value of total farm products.	Value of total meat animals and packing-house products.
United Kingdom:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890	444,459,009	382,181,199	108,550,175
1891	441,599,807	380,908,280	108,293,417
1892	493,957,868	431,774,265	111,101,522
1893	414,966,094	345,980,021	107,373,077
1894	423,968,879	356,006,251	113,692,967
1895	384,132,970	314,971,967	109,581,080
1896	401,145,205	320,842,742	117,379,639
1897	478,448,592	381,622,439	120,298,785
1898	534,398,302	438,611,588	133,258,632
1899	505,668,925	398,261,403	126,617,023
1900	527,784,340	407,675,688	137,867,250
1901	624,216,404	496,401,947	156,376,858
1902	542,001,128	416,768,519	150,478,410
1903	516,986,416	396,346,090	135,086,836
1904	530,492,224	400,307,826	140,397,199
Germany:			
1890	84,315,215	67,062,506	10,996,133
1891	91,684,981	72,115,088	12,013,507
1892	104,180,732	85,949,647	13,817,081
1893	81,992,572	59,752,318	12,049,476
1894	90,065,108	72,984,382	15,003,301
1895	90,615,551	72,328,146	14,157,168
1896	96,364,368	71,714,855	12,935,894
1897	123,784,453	95,148,266	14,333,490
1898	153,171,100	119,808,800	23,201,260
1899	153,265,513	113,352,971	24,048,054
1900	184,648,094	134,009,352	21,046,118
1901	188,350,919	144,802,269	22,272,084
1902	170,222,737	131,895,678	24,172,354
1903	190,896,447	151,058,387	22,777,502
1904	212,367,144	164,160,436	21,822,696
Netherlands:			
1890	22,487,588	17,111,606	8,579,994
1891	23,816,814	17,241,054	10,090,359
1892	43,556,865	35,771,137	11,951,322
1893	38,118,527	30,177,399	11,749,950
1894	43,087,706	32,856,875	12,918,267
1895	30,256,108	20,494,200	8,700,646
1896	38,092,901	21,145,723	9,197,299
1897	50,362,116	27,718,660	9,738,129
1898	63,417,547	41,806,137	12,235,600
1899	78,727,644	53,156,059	13,544,901
1900	89,116,242	52,292,647	14,078,730
1901	83,847,330	50,999,414	13,249,299
1902	74,693,862	47,620,945	14,015,187
1903	77,746,079	48,294,776	12,969,149
1904	71,858,185	36,705,357	15,781,643
Belgium:			
1890	26,140,377	21,493,741	7,392,327
1891	26,694,150	21,641,653	8,351,206
1892	47,713,121	42,984,613	7,137,547
1893	25,859,728	20,733,573	5,662,097

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Value of total domestic merchandise.	Value of total farm products.	Value of total meat animals and packing-house products.
Belgium—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1894	26,928,669	21,801,091	5,842,019
1895	24,880,835	19,542,925	7,337,833
1896	26,391,925	18,469,838	5,552,701
1897	32,600,024	22,187,935	5,292,563
1898	47,466,600	36,673,588	7,560,160
1899	43,866,076	33,588,538	7,145,006
1900	47,756,286	32,698,049	6,007,456
1901	48,552,762	35,341,110	6,454,118
1902	45,772,273	33,810,688	7,019,085
1903	46,572,016	33,466,678	5,535,059
1904	40,058,490	26,974,970	7,503,761
Cuba:			
1890	12,669,509	4,894,381	2,887,836
1891	11,929,605	4,149,043	2,776,328
1892	17,622,411	7,400,811	4,180,420
1893	23,604,094	9,565,300	5,602,455
1894	19,855,237	9,513,304	5,081,955
1895	12,533,260	5,568,738	3,217,605
1896	7,312,348	3,974,875	2,398,090
1897	7,599,757	4,678,492	2,344,965
1898	9,233,894	6,763,971	3,330,312
1899	17,247,952	10,449,706	4,930,804
1900	25,236,808	13,582,837	7,064,871
1901	24,100,453	12,623,933	6,606,684
1902	25,012,109	12,935,115	6,717,279
1903	20,140,132	10,134,895	5,638,821
1904	25,810,812	12,380,587	6,760,800
Canada:			
1890	37,327,963	21,674,543	3,902,626
1891	36,052,613	18,750,084	3,689,874
1892	41,006,120	23,601,409	3,531,536
1893	43,026,846	17,683,829	1,630,311
1894	50,040,870	21,067,060	2,631,638
1895	47,787,501	19,181,508	2,133,244
1896	53,063,247	20,357,400	2,957,141
1897	58,465,048	22,192,126	2,700,679
1898	77,450,465	32,339,827	4,633,287
1899	81,010,379	30,784,135	3,351,017
1900	88,030,336	21,455,192	2,096,851
1901	97,722,458	27,550,201	3,341,131
1902	101,696,372	27,915,718	3,978,574
1903	114,480,138	29,969,374	4,952,066
1904	122,234,039	25,593,353	5,038,141
1890	3,555,633	1,691,298	679,778
1891	4,939,572	3,061,945	1,139,735
1892	6,578,857	4,917,338	658,649
1893	4,083,156	2,143,148	650,468
1894	4,355,777	2,899,761	1,040,048
1895	4,648,086	2,418,606	780,549
1896	5,019,486	2,915,334	1,162,635
1897	5,463,534	2,126,804	1,072,926
1898	6,311,393	3,069,676	1,127,426
1899	12,204,947	7,981,427	4,270,007
1900	10,432,597	5,515,294	3,191,518
1901	11,838,911	7,085,905	4,435,837
1902	10,103,330	5,975,362	3,388,663
1903	10,971,565	6,295,586	2,768,299
Sweden	5,706,142	3,271,915	913,375
Norway	4,365,423	3,023,671	1,854,924
Sweden and Norway:			
1904	11,325,383	6,438,531	3,578,348
Sweden	6,446,804	3,192,232	1,248,162
Norway	4,878,579	3,246,299	2,330,186
France:			
1890	49,013,004	39,750,522	4,393,769
1891	59,826,739	50,823,947	6,053,543
1892	97,896,132	87,450,446	5,139,296
1893	46,006,448	34,681,344	2,556,039
1894	52,888,224	41,911,888	4,003,290
1895	44,009,786	32,842,472	5,186,679
1896	45,352,724	31,000,013	3,849,765

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Value of total domestic merchandise.	Value of total farm products.	Value of total meat animals and packing-house products.
France—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1897	55,387,631	38,862,483	3,687,586
1898	93,790,717	75,351,247	3,002,680
1899	59,069,112	38,062,305	4,638,869
1900	81,993,909	45,204,807	4,301,766
1901	76,431,378	50,208,775	2,959,044
1902	69,244,213	45,787,844	2,009,719
1903	75,092,466	50,408,621	1,902,014
1904	83,207,554	55,894,652	1,982,313
British South Africa:[a]			
1901	18,977,691	10,661,001	1,176,411
1902	9,581,041	16,383,827	2,179,377
1903	10,031,496	15,744,976	3,440,883
1904	9,460,069	6,762,791	1,958,708
Denmark:			
1890	5,037,290	4,318,527	1,142,159
1891	3,396,357	2,471,869	1,518,726
1892	8,358,881	7,618,267	1,441,840
1893	5,266,915	4,214,315	1,168,665
1894	5,046,192	4,215,159	1,203,562
1895	3,430,202	2,209,790	884,617
1896	6,534,393	5,045,647	795,981
1897	10,189,453	8,207,250	523,467
1898	12,680,619	10,276,915	994,601
1899	16,594,809	12,872,848	1,328,138
1900	18,469,177	14,752,259	1,622,473
1901	16,148,968	13,172,332	2,091,651
1902	15,439,972	12,497,721	2,583,880
1903	16,135,091	13,409,814	2,038,417
1904	14,016,630	10,434,875	1,700,907
Italy:			
1890	12,974,249	9,910,792	385,528
1891	15,927,274	9,728,519	550,760
1892	14,223,947	11,741,663	328,536
1893	12,792,059	10,118,252	216,135
1894	13,808,241	10,826,895	183,535
1895	16,241,595	12,613,752	86,594
1896	19,040,558	14,519,080	166,292
1897	21,377,761	15,729,870	367,479
1898	23,067,997	17,646,024	644,139
1899	24,892,037	18,106,749	1,634,651
1900	33,059,005	24,303,896	1,321,496
1901	34,277,491	24,762,081	1,055,229
1902	30,888,503	23,548,106	788,080
1903	34,692,263	26,927,710	1,174,375
1904	35,434,448	27,047,272	1,533,430
British West Indies:			
1890	8,074,433	5,460,553	1,342,328
1891	9,546,058	6,562,367	1,342,239
1892	7,995,185	5,631,647	1,276,022
1893	7,912,341	5,424,280	1,454,341
1894	8,387,220	5,591,235	1,678,147
1895	7,667,561	4,828,128	1,310,310
1896	8,566,965	5,374,237	1,443,603
1897	7,808,493	4,774,168	1,087,991
1898	8,235,678	5,531,515	1,240,828
1899	8,618,024	4,946,827	1,331,653
1900	8,796,583	5,223,796	1,312,993
1901	8,765,230	5,135,848	1,403,203
1902	9,581,041	5,525,810	1,482,332
1903	10,031,496	5,691,212	1,660,440
1904	9,460,069	5,837,554	1,533,019
Russia.[b]			
1890	10,661,531	10,140,244	24,135
1891	7,925,092	7,117,032	19,882
1892	6,812,779	6,362,768	23,665
1893	2,414,337	1,658,753	30,228
1894	6,989,687	5,691,459	40,194
1895	6,151,204	4,368,983	39,114

[a] Not stated separately prior to 1901.
[b] Throughout Table 2 "Russia" includes both European and Asiatic Russia.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Value of total domestic merchandise.	Value of total farm products.	Value of total meat animals and packing-house products.
Russia—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1896	7,946,092	4,104,443	88,664
1897	8,005,904	3,570,531	31,653
1898	7,937,023	3,518,721	53,357
1899	10,021,431	4,005,261	388,526
1900	10,473,584	3,749,030	455,462
1901	9,537,466	4,360,456	539,003
1902	10,089,681	4,806,784	325,203
1903	16,692,029	9,492,576	231,252
1904	19,208,246	11,274,865	667,813
Austria-Hungary			
1890	945,703	536,447	9,258
1891	1,215,540	231,681	11,828
1892	1,485,233	1,060,687	10,144
1893	542,073	130,117	2,055
1894	526,721	186,172	1,058
1895	2,059,742	1,233,671	1,375
1896	2,370,901	1,203,670	73,001
1897	3,759,700	1,918,877	364,926
1898	5,469,853	3,875,774	1,238,841
1899	7,148,419	4,548,249	1,450,569
1900	6,826,972	3,508,037	204,707
1901	6,963,299	3,308,120	206,115
1902	5,913,462	2,794,421	60,680
1903	6,973,513	3,719,758	162,525
1904	8,137,670	3,882,874	438,880
Spain:			
1890	12,736,273	10,006,411	78,488
1891	14,607,893	11,280,266	117,200
1892	11,522,150	9,644,496	85,814
1893	13,427,171	11,692,820	67,932
1894	13,114,076	11,780,487	48,175
1895	10,916,632	9,247,063	53,951
1896	11,453,019	9,856,307	45,416
1897	10,889,611	9,258,308	16,223
1898	10,202,389	8,667,886	41,501
1899	9,068,995	7,779,992	66,379
1900	13,385,627	10,546,942	25,229
1901	15,455,839	12,699,125	136,440
1902	15,502,410	13,132,534	90,780
1903	17,674,109	14,806,688	88,064
1904	15,725,308	12,947,955	141,630
Switzerland:			
1890	22,170	1,227	1,206
1891	49,317	29,000	890
1892	10,397	1,320	.....
1893	7,391	.....	.....
1894	17,124	.....	.....
1895	17,578	203	187
1896	32,885	1,161	.....
1897	70,328	901	80
1898	263,970	11,835	603
1899	266,956	5,349	2,947
1900	249,727	9,226	2,535
1901	252,126	4,490	948
1902	217,465	2,433	337
1903	205,428	23,813	899
1904	270,901	6,366	438

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Meat animals.						
	Total value.	Cattle.[a]		Swine.[b]		Sheep.	
United Kingdom:	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1890	29,817,600	360,589	29,767,461	1,102	11,100	4,927	39,039
1891	28,727,100	345,797	28,622,275	.....	.....	10,946	104,825
1892	34,116,858	378,167	34,074,846	1,044	7,900	3,584	34,112
1893	25,696,515	280,996	25,665,155	2,062	23,360	58	8,000
1894	32,998,370	345,734	32,345,235	.....	.....	79,786	653,135
1895	30,841,780	305,068	28,492,424	60	540	335,882	2,348,816
1896	36,638,533	364,193	33,984,943	500	5,950	397,280	2,647,640
1897	36,690,965	378,459	35,374,322	66	539	180,304	1,316,104
1898	36,456,346	378,956	35,431,464	1,030	7,987	142,178	1,016,895
1899	28,916,044	308,126	28,213,572	20	125	98,080	702,347
1900	28,495,933	302,195	27,935,747	2	20	73,126	560,166
1901	36,967,898	376,380	35,311,949	.....	.....	219,426	1,655,949
1902	28,590,728	284,999	27,114,151	.....	.....	203,880	1,476,577
1903	27,407,172	277,226	26,597,390	.....	.....	111,688	809,782
1904	37,709,669	387,467	36,110,806	.....	.....	223,057	1,598,863
Germany:							
1890	335,540	3,977	335,540	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	427,565	5,223	427,565	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	448,480	4,643	448,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	41,800	419	41,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	286,050	3,069	285,792	10	258	.....	.....
1895	621,920	6,436	621,920	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	55,525	633	55,525	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	50,000	500	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	3,220	46	3,220	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands:							
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	48,800	488	48,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	41,440	518	41,440	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	69,200	742	69,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	178,500	1,929	178,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	31,050	345	31,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium:							
1890	562,825	7,263	562,825	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	563,290	7,303	563,290	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	264,275	3,423	264,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	129,190	1,440	129,190	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	125,060	1,377	125,060	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	395,825	4,262	365,400	.....	.....	4,061	30,425
1896	305,213	1,411	122,450	.....	.....	22,293	182,763
1897	133,506	1,086	99,100	.....	.....	3,751	34,406
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	27,120	230	23,000	.....	.....	440	4,120
1902	83,600	826	82,600	.....	.....	200	1,000
1903	188,697	1,824	186,303	.....	.....	298	2,394
1904	1,858,122	18,350	1,768,860	1,450	11,600	9,809	77,662

[a] To Spain were consigned, in 1904, 50 cattle, valued at $2,250; during 1890–1904 no cattle were exported to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, or Switzerland.

[b] The following consignments of swine were made to countries which appear elsewhere in this table but are not important enough to receive space under this head: To Sweden and Norway, in 1890, 342, valued at $25,650; to Austria-Hungary, in 1897, 9, valued at $245; to Russia, in 1899, 12, valued at $300 and in 1902, 6, valued at $50; and to Italy, in 1900, 10, valued at $85.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Meat animals—Concluded.						
	Total value.	Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	
	Dollars.	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
Cuba:							
1890	245	3	225	.....	.....	2	20
1891	1,095	10	570	50	525	.....	.....
1892	298	3	270	3	28	.....	.....
1893	275	1	125	11	150	.....	.....
1894	326	4	175	9	73	12	78
1895	549	5	360	9	189	.....	.....
1896	780	.....	.....	25	400	50	380
1897	5,265	95	5,265	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	1,096,945	40,186	1,085,299	1,426	11,109	57	537
1899	1,903,248	72,890	1,802,149	17,908	95,446	2,009	5,653
1900	2,347,448	83,649	2,042,710	42,644	299,623	1,236	5,115
1901	1,455,662	63,392	1,261,027	17,851	190,748	467	3,887
1902	1,487,086	78,023	1,441,840	3,826	42,023	291	3,223
1903	1,181,663	70,812	1,168,382	851	11,013	258	2,268
1904	2,180,024	134,781	2,166,485	1,482	12,891	141	648
Canada:							
1890	500,672	474	36,257	49,961	390,639	31,050	73,776
1891	369,323	640	19,058	33,639	266,447	34,796	83,818
1892	254,234	2,123	44,805	14,331	130,132	35,886	79,297
1893	105,368	1,385	22,241	435	3,543	31,659	79,584
1894	148,472	537	12,489	323	2,893	42,550	133,090
1895	171,509	530	9,694	698	3,215	53,810	158,600
1896	315,740	2,701	166,914	1,864	6,354	59,588	142,472
1897	567,272	6,812	459,036	3,768	17,883	48,437	90,353
1898	1,201,525	15,804	1,068,139	4,039	24,940	48,325	108,446
1899	303,207	3,709	221,037	1,363	6,847	34,782	75,323
1900	412,070	5,233	306,645	977	7,022	43,535	98,403
1901	835,473	13,333	605,907	1,427	12,886	69,669	216,680
1902	1,120,521	18,780	719,761	2,352	17,535	146,503	383,225
1903	1,417,759	35,583	1,231,714	1,318	11,608	54,371	174,437
1904	1,694,943	38,080	1,492,248	1,971	14,953	60,218	187,742
France:							
1890	33,210	369	33,210	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	456,142	5,885	445,970	.....	.....	1,580	10,172
1892	74,763	845	74,763	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	450,000	5,184	450,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	879,936	10,538	840,000	.....	.....	5,211	39,936
1896	27,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,310	27,590
1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	1,960	.....	.....	98	1,960	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	1,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	1,980
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British South Africa:[a]							
1901	3,604	3	410	3	128	51	3,066
1902	34,228	684	22,228	.....	.....	84	12,000
1903	150,067	7,029	135,643	225	1,803	195	12,621
1904	166,601	4,983	151,751	.....	.....	145	14,850
British West Indies:							
1890	161,622	1,761	137,920	8	95	2,695	23,607
1891	169,761	1,767	144,730	9	109	2,840	24,922
1892	22,532	161	10,306	12	110	1,365	12,116
1893	21,603	189	11,071	7	88	1,264	10,444
1894	21,871	207	13,606	9	107	1,196	8,158
1895	19,314	102	8,032	9	166	1,626	11,116
1896	23,784	106	6,073	21	775	2,581	16,936
1897	39,411	206	14,404	.....	.....	3,277	25,007
1898	43,343	270	21,899	9	177	2,853	21,267
1899	31,401	244	16,994	9	130	1,762	14,277
1900	23,565	177	12,355	1	26	1,375	11,184
1901	20,949	141	9,317	4	80	1,478	11,552
1902	77,330	1,331	62,844	6	104	1,791	14,382
1903	63,799	1,060	53,889	2	54	1,184	9,856
1904	55,738	853	43,178	3	30	1,649	12,530

[a] Not stated separately prior to 1901.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing house products.						
	Total value.	Bacon.		Beef, canned.		Beef, fresh.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
United Kingdom:							
1890	78,732,575	450,466,037	33,546,022	64,265,020	5,260,542	171,032,579	12,725,459
1891	79,566,317	413,850,146	30,429,839	80,246,787	6,669,673	192,456,458	15,221,751
1892	76,984,664	402,091,132	31,441,698	59,048,407	5,499,829	219,103,267	17,945,892
1893	81,676,562	335,075,784	30,866,694	57,089,367	5,330,762	205,911,093	17,720,032
1894	80,694,597	334,985,389	31,366,843	42,544,532	3,958,995	193,331,292	16,659,814
1895	78,739,300	346,210,100	29,024,682	40,310,196	3,562,993	190,736,186	16,784,936
1896	80,741,106	344,271,223	27,746,893	40,092,098	3,629,301	224,507,040	18,950,744
1897	83,607,820	386,457,479	27,564,915	34,714,439	3,019,451	290,007,772	22,626,778
1898	96,802,286	473,201,692	34,919,807	20,763,131	1,828,593	274,183,636	22,922,136
1899	97,700,979	395,474,204	30,312,477	22,723,304	2,066,308	281,041,427	23,456,488
1900	109,371,317	393,680,472	30,881,840	32,273,374	3,052,430	324,260,115	29,174,984
1901	110,408,960	369,082,490	30,884,512	40,203,687	3,912,646	348,985,779	31,569,007
1902	121,887,682	310,380,793	28,927,610	51,282,929	5,081,762	297,844,537	28,612,653
1903	107,679,664	162,549,709	17,572,088	47,253,444	4,857,124	252,594,346	24,803,505
1904	102,687,530	196,822,713	19,589,374	45,155,744	4,605,817	298,117,225	26,715,741
Germany:							
1890	10,660,593	2,106,234	148,914	4,239,891	320,085	.....	.....
1891	11,585,942	5,773,738	394,531	7,981,098	593,034	.....	.....
1892	13,368,601	15,717,046	1,091,877	6,014,005	476,381	.....	.....
1893	12,007,676	8,106,499	678,237	10,017,142	829,652	.....	.....
1894	14,717,251	12,537,849	1,036,055	4,518,923	376,917	1,066	80
1895	13,535,248	13,160,325	981,591	5,978,434	518,260	329,750	27,183
1896	12,935,894	9,086,825	603,022	7,539,806	616,540	.....	.....
1897	14,277,965	26,878,289	1,572,234	4,611,748	372,460	.....	.....
1898	23,201,210	51,524,565	3,338,869	5,069,003	446,440	.....	.....
1899	24,048,054	36,014,178	2,520,225	3,334,880	294,123	.....	.....
1900	20,996,118	26,027,162	1,887,810	3,876,806	361,319	41,000	3,383
1901	22,268,864	18,394,390	1,386,055	2,559,754	247,804	.....	.....
1902	24,172,354	20,009,656	1,675,155	353,414	35,318	.....	.....
1903	22,777,502	13,705,305	1,339,119	985,433	98,702	.....	.....
1904	21,822,696	11,535,531	1,014,157	1,221,496	122,031	.....	.....
Netherlands:							
1890	8,579,994	11,689,418	834,997	1,650,118	143,601	.....	.....
1891	10,090,359	11,736,255	796,377	3,723,470	311,202	.....	.....
1892	11,951,322	11,680,497	862,438	2,869,587	267,042	.....	.....
1893	11,749,950	6,283,284	533,935	2,649,193	248,959	.....	.....
1894	12,869,467	7,739,164	646,206	1,808,849	167,552	.....	.....
1895	8,659,206	8,200,198	663,158	2,172,148	197,641	81,500	5,540
1896	9,128,099	8,383,390	571,509	1,698,127	161,303	.....	.....
1897	9,559,629	11,562,634	684,554	1,664,825	158,663	.....	.....
1898	12,235,600	20,688,357	1,397,164	2,158,767	178,273	.....	.....
1899	13,544,901	10,014,623	678,956	1,120,001	101,384	.....	.....
1900	14,078,730	7,876,459	528,314	967,074	88,941	.....	.....
1901	13,218,249	5,829,264	432,452	774,164	73,167	.....	.....
1902	14,015,187	5,736,628	499,230	224,975	22,145	.....	.....
1903	12,969,149	3,764,141	385,211	255,300	25,850	.....	.....
1904	15,781,643	2,142,374	205,610	390,545	38,414	.....	.....
Belgium:							
1890	6,829,502	36,730,616	2,565,431	775,425	66,713	2,400	130
1891	7,787,916	38,933,339	2,788,363	4,859,358	408,501	.....	.....
1892	6,873,272	46,301,069	3,554,187	960,611	77,824	.....	.....
1893	5,532,901	25,730,586	2,284,979	1,184,500	100,052	.....	.....
1894	5,716,959	25,791,188	2,182,653	975,935	82,962	.....	.....
1895	6,942,008	38,323,194	3,158,724	1,287,830	109,654	.....	.....
1896	5,247,488	20,167,668	1,428,536	1,389,930	111,164	.....	.....
1897	5,159,057	25,578,760	1,534,617	1,152,153	95,138	.....	.....
1898	7,560,160	47,386,442	2,992,652	796,126	70,826	.....	.....
1899	7,145,006	29,519,843	1,964,478	305,233	27,413	.....	.....
1900	6,007,456	27,812,949	1,835,808	435,444	42,184	.....	.....
1901	6,426,998	20,099,396	1,502,644	573,003	56,584	.....	.....
1902	6,935,485	21,361,704	1,941,997	329,787	32,201	.....	.....
1903	5,346,362	11,349,214	1,131,406	518,832	52,610	.....	.....
1904	5,645,639	11,998,294	1,031,444	598,378	58,730	.....	.....
Cuba:							
1890	2,887,591	4,381,370	290,209	1,056	84	23,176	3,294
1891	2,775,233	5,423,621	351,955	6,288	531	51,222	6,485
1892	4,180,122	6,612,210	453,624	399,358	34,840	51,621	5,578
1893	5,602,180	6,977,298	556,747	588,135	49,878	54,916	6,649
1894	5,081,629	6,154,077	532,035	119,054	10,139	38,533	3,742
1895	3,217,056	5,137,535	390,454	20,486	1,624	50,538	4,872
1896	2,397,310	6,168,201	386,475	23,484	1,778	51,497	5,642
1897	2,339,700	10,581,819	574,402	32,686	2,508	12,921	753
1898	2,233,367	10,736,382	672,008	81,046	6,412	2,932	334
1899	3,027,556	11,353,301	643,381	144,680	13,698	23,748	2,116
1900	4,717,423	12,308,661	777,045	74,229	5,412	3,140,627	319,302

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products.						
	Total value.	Bacon.		Beef, canned.		Beef, fresh.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Cuba—Cont'd.							
1901	5,151,022	5,687,413	456,456	94,208	9,619	2,096,231	230,084
1902	5,230,193	4,111,136	364,536	71,351	6,862	2,691,568	309,568
1903	4,457,158	3,346,240	345,233	66,167	5,592	299,596	27,568
1904	4,580,776	3,534,713	307,773	77,943	6,679	146,151	13,394
Canada:							
1890	3,401,954	11,592,384	701,085	1,894,961	151,530	2,129,900	128,981
1891	3,320,551	16,289,405	1,004,367	2,497,121	210,304	1,450,694	85,452
1892	3,277,302	11,041,833	783,831	1,585,538	134,413	681,337	46,609
1893	1,524,943	3,297,689	283,230	1,337,803	113,863	82,835	6,790
1894	2,483,166	10,268,250	835,049	1,195,625	93,289	299,563	17,955
1895	1,961,735	5,295,792	428,226	1,133,616	96,955	61,110	3,983
1896	2,641,401	7,032,056	422,214	1,221,240	102,938	58,890	3,834
1897	2,133,407	10,791,311	540,730	1,265,262	97,958	25,605	1,470
1898	3,431,762	19,697,252	1,267,043	500,699	38,512	144,860	9,676
1899	3,047,810	9,754,395	600,464	1,500,082	129,218	483,851	39,055
1900	1,684,781	2,296,937	193,309	827,214	71,646	26,861	2,372
1901	2,505,658	4,362,035	423,685	489,088	50,414	90,004	8,987
1902	2,858,053	5,732,480	617,471	787,538	78,752	144,168	17,612
1903	3,534,307	4,134,790	469,489	550,578	58,575	621,006	68,049
1904	3,343,198	5,442,302	606,584	503,794	50,567	250,180	24,408
Sweden and Norway:							
1890	654,128	6,709,728	429,593	18,920	1,872	.....	.....
1891	1,139,735	7,912,422	487,920	33,888	2,474	.....	.....
1892	658,649	2,710,201	167,353	55,064	4,288	.....	.....
1893	650,468	1,648,304	110,431	106,546	8,788	.....	.....
1894	1,030,048	3,458,191	277,218	67,424	5,461	.....	.....
1895	780,549	2,263,390	163,545	87,592	6,930	.....	.....
1896	1,162,625	5,671,146	368,143	108,364	8,929	.....	.....
1897	1,072,926	6,327,048	347,983	142,268	12,385	.....	.....
1898	1,127,426	5,000,989	317,797	25,740	2,028	.....	.....
1899	4,270,007	28,363,412	1,935,262	719,396	61,412	.....	.....
1900	3,191,518	11,488,396	770,020	439,645	38,391	.....	.....
1901	4,435,837	18,561,512	1,340,128	455,936	42,150	.....	.....
1902	3,388,663	8,515,807	738,659	540,480	50,919	.....	.....
1903	2,768,299	2,551,349	264,154	533,142	53,057	.....	.....
Sweden	913,375	1,524,716	163,401	207,060	20,729	.....	.....
Norway	1,854,924	1,026,633	100,753	326,082	32,328	.....	.....
1904	3,578,348	8,497,654	747,601	881,780	85,249	.....	.....
Sweden	1,248,162	4,238,464	381,374	617,722	59,411	.....	.....
Norway	2,330,186	4,259,190	366,227	264,058	25,838	.....	.....
France:							
1890	4,360,559	66,800	4,229	7,316,581	601,503	.....	.....
1891	5,597,401	31,970	2,300	6,371,634	504,761	.....	.....
1892	5,064,533	1,456,990	111,856	12,183,246	1,022,833	.....	.....
1893	2,556,039	12,250	993	2,655,843	223,508	.....	.....
1894	3,553,290	663,049	54,641	1,304,306	107,312	.....	.....
1895	4,306,743	9,296,962	791,631	6,761,639	558,165	.....	.....
1896	3,822,175	3,613,704	281,616	5,387,610	448,070	.....	.....
1897	3,687,586	1,979,586	133,086	1,111,143	91,471	.....	.....
1898	3,002,680	2,370,965	165,925	422,017	35,503	.....	.....
1899	4,636,909	12,366,110	853,030	354,534	32,029	.....	.....
1900	4,301,766	12,221,663	797,991	1,276,789	126,392	.....	.....
1901	2,959,044	2,755,224	196,782	678,504	68,089	.....	.....
1902	2,009,719	845,484	75,048	823,776	82,807	.....	.....
1903	1,900,034	447,546	44,796	400,374	40,164	.....	.....
1904	1,982,313	912,638	92,769	350,355	34,045	19,000	1,575
British South Africa:[a]							
1901	1,172,807	178,676	13,940	3,204,651	292,911	.....	.....
1902	2,145,149	232,555	21,073	8,750,387	881,296	.....	.....
1903	3,290,816	15,168	1,905	18,876,820	2,030,204	22,048	2,348
1904	1,792,107	2,700	231	3,791,652	437,503	71,501	7,402
Denmark:							
1890	1,142,101	857,015	61,975	80,180	6,383	.....	.....
1891	1,518,726	2,017,879	141,732	318,800	26,569	.....	.....
1892	1,441,760	1,102,512	78,926	160,040	12,921	.....	.....
1893	1,168,665	287,102	23,199	57,825	4,837	.....	.....
1894	1,203,532	712,865	58,223	72,800	5,856	.....	.....

[a] Not stated separately prior to 1901.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products.						
	Total value.	Bacon.		Beef, canned.		Beef, fresh.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
Denmark—Cont'd.							
1895	884,617	422,323	34,319	94,200	7,392		
1896	795,981	211,225	16,413	129,300	10,329		
1897	523,467	1,102,978	61,987	181,375	14,791		
1898	994,601	2,204,339	142,790	40,775	3,547		
1899	1,327,963	1,843,326	119,706	81,200	7,216		
1900	1,622,413	716,290	46,510	88,602	7,360		
1901	2,088,126	566,799	40,552	102,650	10,055		
1902	2,583,860	417,130	33,511	124,505	12,520		
1903	2,038,337	172,625	17,329	112,885	11,005		
1904	1,700,882	362,200	33,408	115,579	11,488		
Italy:							
1890	385,528			6,752	520		
1891	550,760			21,520	1,747		
1892	328,536	54,180	3,042	73,584	5,995		
1893	216,135			30,336	2,576		
1894	183,535	24,610	2,250	7,272	626		
1895	86,594			24,854	1,972		
1896	166,242	11,124	590	25,768	2,065		
1897	367,249	176,674	10,106	48,565	3,757		
1898	644,079	4,542,777	321,901	19,550	1,570		
1899	1,634,310	12,435,593	852,405	5,136	416		
1900	1,321,036	10,094,324	701,307	7,744	666		
1901	1,054,884	5,252,175	370,096	53,910	5,255		
1902	786,970	1,769,657	146,199	52,148	5,201		
1903	1,174,245	1,835,831	179,106	57,216	5,697		
1904	1,533,410	4,574,621	406,533	133,506	13,341	33,514	3,016
British West Indies:							
1890	1,179,101	509,737	39,518	201,520	16,455	277	34
1891	1,170,969	627,600	47,544	281,859	23,802	343	37
1892	1,252,027	355,367	26,057	257,547	21,795	51,188	3,946
1893	1,432,117	121,655	10,032	351,884	30,800		
1894	1,655,552	179,861	15,443	464,228	39,273	253	33
1895	1,290,130	184,252	15,432	465,931	38,202	3,632	355
1896	1,418,964	235,323	19,199	339,619	31,635		
1897	1,046,514	192,087	13,702	257,696	22,437	5,044	227
1898	1,195,263	314,934	23,652	298,132	28,414		
1899	1,296,372	358,427	23,202	224,544	21,942	42,947	2,722
1900	1,286,384	89,784	8,273	148,065	15,541	184,814	16,136
1901	1,379,021	145,350	13,968	153,858	16,829	183,970	14,675
1902	1,396,304	97,369	11,457	238,122	23,941	168,515	17,904
1903	1,583,501	80,262	11,239	289,336	30,663	191,816	18,929
1904	1,469,415	67,289	8,702	331,392	33,350	170,299	19,261
Russia:							
1890	24,135	12,447	875	4,090	585		
1891	19,882			350	53		
1892	23,665	3,230	290	4,000	560		
1893	30,228			7,000	1,030		
1894	40,194			9,000	1,261		
1895	39,114			3,750	525		
1896	88,675			15,100	2,222		
1897	31,408	130	16	15,600	2,224		
1898	53,357	77,219	4,186	8,100	1,185		
1899	388,526	2,882,715	197,497	45,160	6,744		
1900	455,462	1,963,235	132,858	83,620	8,878		
1901	539,003	631,480	44,482	41,342	5,855		
1902	325,203	257,544	21,418	10,193	1,407		
1903	231,252	797	126	310	40		
1904	667,813	455,092	37,692	80,794	6,610		
Austria-Hungary:							
1890	9,258						
1891	11,828			17,900	1,425		
1892	10,144						
1893	2,055						
1894	1,058						
1895	1,375						
1896	73,001	3,000	240				
1897	364,926	77,740	3,555	1,800	137		
1898	1,238,841	2,584,462	156,344	3,900	389		
1899	1,450,269	3,342,457	218,611	9,994	818		
1900	204,707	143,000	8,852	11,652	1,169		
1901	206,115	38,750	2,647	2,782	280		
1902	60,630			5,700	570		
1903	162,525	38,750	4,000	15,090	1,260		
1904	438,880	429,356	37,611	1,008	106		

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products.						
	Total value.	Bacon.		Beef, canned.		Beef, fresh.	
Spain:	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1890	78,488						
1891	117,200	5,761	353	6,168	540		
1892	85,814	7,870	546	5,760	470		
1893	67,932	2,200	148				
1894	48,175	17,500	1,400				
1895	55,951	49,783	3,967	2,112	160		
1896	45,416	20,000	1,400				
1897	16,223						
1898	41,501						
1899	66,379	147,006	12,986				
1900	25,229	10,960	723	672	60		
1901	136,440	177,725	12,439	18,549	1,597		
1902	90,780	14,102	1,128				
1903	88,064	2,332	204	3,000	300		
1904	139,380	1,339	129	23,000	2,295		
Switzerland:							
1890	1,206						
1891	890			2,000	160		
1892							
1893							
1894							
1895	187						
1896							
1897	80						
1898	603			50	4		
1899	2,947	2,000	150	21,600	2,000		
1900	2,535						
1901	948						
1902	337			96	12		
1903	899						
1904	438						

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Beef, salted or pickled.		Beef, other cured.		Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips, and waste.	Canned meat, not elsewhere specified.	Fertilizers, other than crude phosphates.	
United Kingdom:	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1890	63,006,337	3,609,594	60,055	5,174	179,772			
1891	46,638,369	2,833,270	831,199	75,536	196,277			
1892	33,935,982	1,981,866	400,433	35,961	120,118			
1893	26,377,131	1,503,535	236,471	20,522	100,421			
1894	26,333,242	1,535,385	1,035,019	79,899	89,771			
1895	28,226,581	1,643,509	494,223	44,087	130,261			
1896	36,151,600	2,119,923	264,580	30,257	98,191			
1897	37,535,924	2,081,108	494,300	46,707	68,543			
1898	18,310,701	1,037,972	968,326	87,735	66,933			
1899	18,861,614	1,080,351	1,173,581	105,971	67,499		2,618	62,039
1900	18,125,780	1,069,152	1,721,576	142,624	70,560	967,061	733	17,319
1901	19,559,941	1,162,724	459,737	43,518	60,440	789,095	845	21,927
1902	16,155,785	1,055,825	378,481	40,313	24,085	848,929	535	16,573
1903	19,012,711	1,455,747	683,706	71,186	41,116	1,008,859	154	4,462
1904	19,313,714	1,139,539	87,520	7,222	76,489	1,456,515	215	6,223
Germany:								
1890	6,022,890	293,933	16,937	1,668	34,353			
1891	12,004,715	614,080	592,219	51,530	42,416			
1892	8,000,621	459,918	395,537	45,301	15,315			
1893	6,017,876	311,509	208,995	23,474	22,999			
1894	7,399,430	428,258	114,600	13,226	21,170			
1895	8,962,514	541,750	78,955	8,576	12,250			
1896	6,461,978	358,750	117,750	17,408	9,042			
1897	4,871,310	243,713	78,075	8,634	5,362			
1898	4,529,450	234,672	302,700	36,339	4,650			
1899	5,787,329	305,146	124,325	14,360	6,687		4,289	46,518
1900	5,827,031	323,928	214,780	20,918	1,886	84,087	3,852	23,842
1901	6,751,003	375,737	215,850	21,658	3,447	29,563	1,851	17,528
1902	8,730,223	570,922			12,334	20,886	481	11,402
1903	9,749,423	707,037			2,709	41,217	444	7,753
1904	7,599,628	448,667	17,500	1,400	8,542	56,015	428	9,446

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Beef, salted or pickled.		Beef, other cured.		Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips, and waste.	Canned meat, not elsewhere specified.	Fertilizers, other than crude phosphates.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
Netherlands:								
1890	772,383	37,938			562			
1891	1,773,370	110,344	10,301	819	3,360			
1892	1,468,178	83,892			5,024			
1893	1,499,217	88,501	354,170	34,913	6,909			
1894	1,540,090	90,223	23,858	2,524	160			
1895	2,507,097	150,628			2,101			
1896	2,104,838	109,316	6,775	813	1,714			
1897	2,293,695	130,169	26,520	2,284	3,472			
1898	1,703,164	97,439	248,125	19,177	2,444			
1899	955,650	58,825	164,075	15,659	15,691		50	800
1900	1,455,490	98,194	357,055	31,519	15,081	65,271	65	1,490
1901	1,013,435	61,149	12,958	1,282	5,507	7,282	10	150
1902	1,003,136	67,365	46,800	4,760	1,987	4,873	19	398
1903	902,470	69,115	45,990	5,394	3,304	16,588	47	1,465
1904	1,482,075	83,100	15,440	1,560	2,618	691	56	2,001
Belgium:								
1890	2,092,835	105,580			7,256			
1891	1,950,500	113,665	119,000	14,280	7,474			
1892	1,075,646	57,161			15,081			
1893	593,212	32,817			112,927			
1894	1,028,720	61,164			51,095			
1895	1,035,340	62,504	35,700	3,550	42,277			
1896	3,132,939	202,513			72,791			
1897	2,888,839	151,255			47,403			
1898	2,528,900	121,631	1,650	100	32,010			
1899	1,866,050	92,785	27,900	2,255	31,738		717	17,346
1900	2,109,875	110,928			33,434	11,949	548	17,142
1901	1,659,700	93,093			29,130	4,052	526	17,738
1902	1,460,090	89,534	35,918	2,790	13,521	13,113	285	6,773
1903	1,605,400	110,178	2,500	262	20,233	16,633	184	3,942
1904	2,512,682	138,365	3,500	295	41,289	9,189	122	3,500
Cuba:								
1890	56,400	2,663						
1891	63,500	2,676			550			
1892	234,200	12,215			1,236			
1893	64,036	3,259			235			
1894	80,827	4,527	4,111	421	27			
1895	21,400	1,141						
1896	26,150	1,277			90			
1897	91,000	4,141						
1898	279,189	13,710	100	10				
1899	592,104	29,614	25,975	2,400			147	4,296
1900	267,739	15,651	1,450	144		13,391	30	1,064
1901	141,468	7,648	156	21		14,034	129	4,385
1902	100,119	5,923	305	42	20	21,395	515	14,073
1903	20,561	1,332	80	12	1,043	23,324	522	18,636
1904	31,045	1,808			1,902	10,393	4,448	206,662
Canada:								
1890	7,023,308	278,854	9,880	1,082	621			
1891	5,182,752	219,961	26,529	1,557	15			
1892	8,188,607	414,747	78,999	4,024	5,214			
1893	4,691,908	233,001	190	14	4,335			
1894	4,012,690	178,903	6,325	576	9,677			
1895	3,355,362	158,062	143,853	10,091	33,530			
1896	3,417,645	167,250	84,239	7,208	15,545			
1897	3,065,248	133,276	232,309	19,641	4,779			
1898	1,947,310	89,901	34,057	3,147	5,301			
1899	1,713,031	84,136	10	1	7,064		5,411	124,758
1900	1,881,653	98,872	7,041	510	20,253	33,053	6,211	145,484
1901	2,148,989	113,185	517	55	30,906	98,616	7,975	193,068
1902	2,110,462	127,885	8,271	1,114	28,068	89,667	9,182	228,252
1903	2,518,424	186,713	21,973	2,016	14,017	58,871	11,586	274,088
1904	3,359,679	187,582	2,048	204	17,182	73,095	12,121	286,379
Sweden and Norway:								
1890	1,691,300	107,555						
1891	5,086,940	276,354						
1892	1,448,600	82,845						
1893	2,007,800	104,832						

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Beef, salted or pickled.		Beef, other cured.		Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips, and waste.	Canned meat, not elsewhere specified.	Fertilizers, other than crude phosphates.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
Sweden and Norway—Continued.								
1894	2,552,800	135,759						
1895	986,100	49,715						
1896	1,947,500	94,144						
1897	1,646,700	70,133	5,700	285				
1898	522,400	25,404			85			
1899	2,841,450	136,815						
1900	1,384,400	68,811				21,146		
1901	2,796,000	142,479				9,544		
1902	2,644,700	137,040			1,000	18,524		
1903	1,749,200	99,952	289,021	19,735		4,745		
Sweden	1,476,600	85,750				1,355		
Norway	272,600	14,202	289,021	19,735		3,390		
1904	2,358,820	128,402	99,250	5,425		2,646		
Sweden	1,914,600	104,202				2,078		
Norway	444,220	24,200	99,250	5,425		568		
France:								
1890	352,400	16,400			27,052			
1891	274,640	14,341			58,478			
1892	778,448	45,410			22,807			
1893	292,800	14,678			37,906			
1894	775,300	43,755	12,500	1,000	53,174			
1895	378,900	22,131	25,500	3,000	14,403			
1896	583,500	32,857			62,826			
1897	236,766	11,371			69,567			
1898	323,775	17,911			27,283			
1899	180,400	10,304			28,909		4,153	136,842
1900	597,900	33,997			22,678	8,751	2,745	84,677
1901	136,290	6,887			38,820	9,893	14	420
1902	123,000	7,505			19,686	19,477		
1903	187,400	11,944			22,308	27,029	2	60
1904	193,320	10,384			31,594	54,387	16	632
British South Africa:[a]								
1901	157,000	8,201				385,330		
1902	108,640	6,671				539,267		
1903	87,803	7,611			15,370	281,400	2	51
1904	198,518	13,164				175,993		
Denmark:								
1890	1,001,800	44,223						
1891	3,141,700	152,343						
1892	666,240	34,051	5,000	400				
1893	956,860	48,910						
1894	553,700	28,918						
1895	787,700	38,206			357			
1896	548,100	26,547			115			
1897	385,100	17,853						
1898	287,800	12,578			92			
1899	543,745	26,870						
1900	590,400	30,018				2,569	3	105
1901	1,032,860	55,082			35	4,920		
1902	761,400	43,373			264	962		
1903	989,400	61,978			176	25	41	410
1904	1,460,255	77,419			127	325	1	42
Italy:								
1890	55,000	2,535			8,115			
1891	58,234	2,738			8,780			
1892	79,000	3,978			6,852			
1893	32,800	1,655			10,111			
1894	27,300	1,280			11,659			
1895	106,200	5,357			19,824			
1896	25,200	1,315			23,975			
1897	35,800	1,800			26,819			
1898	39,600	1,757			5,174			

[a] Not stated separately prior to 1901.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Beef, salted or pickled.		Beef, other cured.		Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips, and waste.	Canned meat, not elsewhere specified.	Fertilizers, other than crude phosphates.	
Italy—Continued.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1899	79,400	3,345	246	31	18,501	.....	1,481	6,705
1900	41,800	1,732	.....	.....	11,741	10,402	1,906	5,774
1901	58,000	3,025	.....	.....	17,559	6,723	1,002	2,460
1902	57,150	3,197	.....	.....	11,856	1,699	.....	.....
1903	116,850	7,290	.....	.....	7,100	1,980	10	265
1904	135,250	8,327	15,558	1,245	9,140	6,781	.....	.....
British West Indies:								
1890	4,069,802	215,687	868	79	196	.....	.....	.....
1891	4,049,862	220,092	26,863	2,319	21	.....	.....	.....
1892	3,985,928	241,747	10,789	1,052	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	4,185,262	241,042	5,374	875	62	.....	.....	.....
1894	5,198,550	315,471	5,172	750	40	.....	.....	.....
1895	3,838,889	226,092	9,207	1,007	26	.....	.....	.....
1896	4,207,262	230,017	1,264	216	32	.....	.....	.....
1897	3,686,316	173,291	7,914	897	180	.....	.....	.....
1898	3,571,472	195,667	8,579	673	8	.....	.....	.....
1899	3,376,976	177,883	6,246	564	32	.....	945	40,360
1900	4,233,448	224,928	.....	.....	.....	3,706	1,005	31,557
1901	3,937,345	219,953	51,787	3,041	.....	4,646	877	35,007
1902	3,627,295	234,262	49,016	2,915	25	9,959	378	18,663
1903	3,593,864	259,869	12,567	943	1,038	15,632	335	13,287
1904	4,710,626	259,215	26,240	3,000	220	19,267	442	14,065
Russia:								
1890	418,800	21,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	351,200	16,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	327,800	16,618	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	583,000	28,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	307,920	19,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	687,600	37,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	1,384,200	68,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	531,600	26,052	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	235,750	11,570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	316,500	19,676	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
1900	962,400	72,703	.....	.....	2,220	180	.....	.....
1901	1,797,400	127,466	.....	.....	6,087	676	.....	.....
1902	719,550	46,645	.....	.....	180	5,876	1	11
1903	19,600	1,372	.....	.....	.....	969	.....	.....
1904	200,900	12,278	.....	.....	.....	3,514	.....	.....
Austria-Hungary:								
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	67,800	2,761	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	3,000	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	32,500	2,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	24,000	1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	32,000	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	95,600	5,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	68,000	2,736	.....	.....	596	.....	.....	.....
1898	115,600	6,010	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	72,000	3,358	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	.....
1900	64,000	3,259	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....
1901	76,000	3,570	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	.....
1902	59,000	3,027	.....	.....	.....	2,600	.....	.....
1903	30,000	1,995	14,600	1,400	.....	1,220	.....	.....
1904	69,200	3,840	.....	.....	40	174	.....	.....
Spain:								
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	105,800	5,286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	8,000	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	14,800	824	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	16,400	928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	2,000	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	10,000	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	19,000	950	.....	.....	15	87	.....	.....
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,301	143	.....	.....
1903	400	24	.....	.....	66	428	12	256
1904	1,000	56	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Beef, salted or pickled.		Beef, other cured.		Bones, hoofs, horns and horn tips, strips, and waste.	Canned meat, not elsewhere specified.	Fertilizers, other than crude phosphates.	
Switzerland:	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1890								
1891								
1892								
1893								
1894								
1895								
1896								
1897								
1898								
1899								
1900						83		
1901						151		
1902						95		
1903						43		
1904						238		

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Grease, grease scraps, and other soap stock.	Hair, including manufactures of.	Hams.		Lard		Lard compounds.	
United Kingdom:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1890	646,278	213,989	64,878,007	6,567,515	150,808,980	10,944,212		
1891	835,872	322,893	68,084,482	6,546,179	158,561,052	11,037,910		
1892	517,380	254,671	56,340,665	5,590,136	124,952,485	9,072,470		
1893	550,629	344,609	68,750,506	8,230,791	138,355,415	13,278,004		
1894	595,562	226,508	73,994,248	8,230,787	149,691,959	13,458,563	950,570	72,656
1895	323,467	324,053	89,800,462	9,245,618	184,251,911	14,301,618	382,325	29,879
1896	588,160	297,350	103,165,961	10,066,718	201,924,144	13,521,493	1,126,449	65,744
1897	456,955	327,163	134,933,004	13,008,512	192,116,083	10,040,789	4,294,505	232,093
1898	564,106	458,080	153,549,559	14,567,748	241,077,725	13,807,640	6,330,738	356,215
1899	949,501	326,947	177,702,854	16,366,854	204,645,770	12,310,730	5,694,034	327,601
1900	965,163	494,928	165,761,659	17,428,345	217,486,742	13,968,135	5,951,131	359,848
1901	1,375,663	422,494	191,127,894	20,269,042	211,264,628	16,377,255	6,770,980	441,085
1902	1,219,250	397,435	202,390,263	22,569,633	199,442,907	19,019,841	10,200,349	785,017
1903	1,051,572	378,300	189,026,769	22,797,301	196,458,773	20,747,232	14,265,452	1,141,281
1904	1,130,276	455,594	169,703,849	19,460,406	199,015,559	16,176,939	10,690,913	765,065
Germany:								
1890	237,773	6,087	118,406	12,841	116,527,934	7,815,484		
1891	426,250	1,956	455,775	46,385	106,278,235	7,048,606		
1892	300,932	5,934	955,393	98,791	110,967,731	7,722,727		
1893	195,025	9,673	898,804	91,805	70,170,320	6,429,211		
1894	239,593	11,924	1,293,735	146,354	96,010,508	8,488,653		
1895	116,126	12,498	1,977,568	216,620	104,121,137	8,018,516		
1896	235,128	14,900	1,855,798	176,443	121,893,903	7,788,975	16,460	915
1897	120,560	17,130	2,943,983	268,216	166,192,473	8,317,050	3,923,615	226,532
1898	216,581	11,258	11,963,631	1,109,550	233,844,879	12,820,843	5,495,194	318,622
1899	447,524	17,424	9,813,118	903,010	229,230,175	13,600,767	5,684,936	314,092
1900	452,181	13,487	3,615,843	345,540	195,595,578	12,263,958	5,570,182	287,614
1901	384,907	23,302	2,156,646	218,758	182,389,879	13,700,875	4,593,239	288,936
1902	57,005	43,086	2,128,576	219,826	173,517,891	16,262,251	3,115,557	231,096
1903	148,133	35,233	1,143,210	116,658	148,962,391	15,448,598	4,145,197	321,028
1904	225,627	62,919	253,626	27,907	177,842,314	14,931,540	7,017,046	477,769
Netherlands:								
1890	75,222	2,379	255,698	30,210	11,312,419	821,204		
1891	19,734	2,959	527,671	58,587	26,681,523	1,948,183		
1892	44,155	538	1,556,667	157,811	42,498,328	3,393,556		
1893	4,309	1,450	526,763	56,819	25,268,281	2,437,825		
1894	39,875		540,914	65,779	39,912,185	3,732,321		
1895	8,955	3,920	1,430,994	160,520	28,456,561	2,294,213		
1896	9,068	600	946,592	108,065	32,998,546	2,387,634	57,596	3,419
1897	7,138	352	1,637,525	169,921	61,181,905	3,265,543	249,639	11,105
1898	29,412	354	2,607,275	230,712	63,663,059	3,668,680	4,243,885	174,348

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Grease, grease scraps, and other soap stock.	Hair, including manufactures of.	Hams.		Lard.		Lard compounds.	
Netherlands—Continued.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1899	65,054	2,094	4,265,556	391,631	74,865,099	4,535,369	2,953,597	127,591
1900	341,437	700	2,215,122	208,141	72,128,751	4,667,085	3,914,444	221,110
1901	56,504	429	1,914,790	194,091	51,833,885	3,917,826	4,221,583	208,550
1902	28,491	478	2,271,815	233,515	53,269,049	5,060,486	5,440,792	337,354
1903	37,329	1,950	1,506,088	158,022	42,002,215	4,470,418	2,385,118	174,164
1904	32,703	2,700	881,183	95,438	71,024,213	6,014,290	5,499,033	293,029
Belgium:								
1890	20,576	72,251	5,038,418	532,334	43,970,299	3,149,018	.....	.....
1891	64,649	43,489	7,367,498	715,562	49,132,982	3,352,419	.....	.....
1892	27,407	58,861	5,293,388	526,552	31,218,041	2,224,625	.....	.....
1893	16,125	70,952	1,701,005	200,120	26,098,547	2,475,040	.....	.....
1894	49,664	65,653	970,267	117,227	32,922,074	2,927,798	.....	.....
1895	11,753	111,561	1,703,769	180,699	38,163,335	2,877,197	.....	.....
1896	32,615	90,984	11,137,184	1,091,822	30,182,418	1,900,065	.....	.....
1897	11,697	131,531	13,668,788	1,341,852	29,827,434	1,414,427	742,765	39,063
1898	88,585	101,352	16,461,853	1,584,463	36,251,077	1,987,009	430,769	25,356
1899	128,104	104,411	14,984,833	1,372,336	37,307,555	2,121,249	619,102	33,565
1900	204,748	70,570	8,570,337	809,869	25,565,833	1,543,085	1,158,308	59,212
1901	329,693	165,595	6,353,623	621,910	31,496,759	2,407,202	529,528	33,514
1902	170,115	91,958	6,648,096	674,814	30,404,880	2,874,757	601,291	50,382
1903	265,310	100,634	3,814,913	411,308	23,702,251	2,413,561	1,527,069	114,661
1904	340,411	81,573	5,780,382	599,376	25,782,681	2,160,237	613,407	40,430
Cuba:								
1890	27,992	1,461	2,027,956	260,592	33,142,436	2,233,821	.....	.....
1891	28,746	2,650	2,141,208	234,458	32,054,107	2,079,534	.....	.....
1892	44,319	2,153	4,766,133	529,328	43,982,187	2,974,545	.....	.....
1893	22,650	780	5,834,286	761,082	42,683,652	4,023,917	.....	.....
1894	34,849	512	5,272,640	668,959	42,340,578	3,625,545	.....	.....
1895	24,605	1,501	3,929,994	420,215	30,672,512	2,209,667	.....	.....
1896	7,128	2,252	3,408,718	348,065	26,218,302	1,551,185	.....	.....
1897	6,793	789	4,012,433	374,185	25,717,489	1,255,183	245,809	10,710
1898	10,085	1,625	3,532,940	365,243	20,139,515	1,027,657	216,611	10,454
1899	27,566	497	6,229,486	559,584	27,291,504	1,472,604	131,083	8,616
1900	52,146	580	7,087,793	676,908	34,736,167	2,183,001	375,477	20,847
1901	60,776	2,761	6,479,986	613,980	38,304,327	2,811,696	1,458,152	94,867
1902	124,428	2,735	5,576,814	554,590	25,374,052	2,144,229	12,394,627	921,661
1903	155,663	1,787	4,719,571	542,695	20,379,728	1,812,639	14,029,166	1,060,548
1904	176,522	2,773	5,050,919	522,842	19,666,613	1,480,413	20,655,092	1,353,103
Canada:								
1890	134,744	11,537	1,576,716	146,895	5,370,691	355,120	.....	.....
1891	100,389	6,002	2,431,120	228,638	5,428,801	351,943	.....	.....
1892	73,532	2,892	4,032,785	399,466	6,064,974	421,645	.....	.....
1893	86,477	9,619	381,784	46,801	2,025,753	165,902	.....	.....
1894	237,462	33,894	874,424	94,363	2,430,626	187,372	20,266	1,528
1895	273,221	19,027	1,895,432	200,631	2,210,852	167,294	28,823	1,836
1896	294,815	16,055	3,642,274	359,138	6,835,005	459,367	36,155	2,112
1897	189,357	19,682	2,994,543	294,781	5,060,473	233,652	6,380	293
1898	143,913	25,029	5,736,424	508,650	6,427,522	345,444	36,728	2,098
1899	143,555	26,923	5,808,475	499,832	6,757,669	358,570	168,103	9,888
1900	223,975	32,969	1,839,604	188,944	489,903	33,452	390,010	25,673
1901	235,932	44,354	2,525,042	276,941	2,954,545	241,261	554,647	40,450
1902	266,081	66,171	3,107,179	336,109	1,369,089	135,165	145,806	13,687
1903	477,789	63,995	7,583,021	880,188	1,030,565	102,814	569,520	51,062
1904	379,066	71,014	5,861,150	703,834	1,115,993	91,877	590,194	44,025
Sweden and Norway:								
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	724,109	47,353	.....	.....
1891	41	.....	39,625	3,721	2,147,671	149,653	.....	.....
1892	735	.....	5,900	590	2,291,932	163,984	.....	.....
1893	82	.....	14,030	1,601	2,153,728	192,406	.....	.....
1894	.....	.....	36,957	4,096	3,457,297	288,763	.....	.....
1895	189	.....	355,634	35,624	3,357,535	249,779	.....	.....
1896	4,000	.....	13,064	1,290	3,704,516	232,891	.....	.....
1897	105	.....	262,730	25,177	4,945,118	241,457	176,831	10,604
1898	1,114	.....	291,992	25,977	5,145,447	269,795	38,545	2,312
1899	10,506	600	463,206	43,210	13,157,399	755,285	310,045	17,504
1900	17,513	.....	235,679	24,476	12,595,960	735,763	260,404	15,946

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Grease, grease scraps, and other soap stock.	Hair, including manufactures of.	Hams.		Lard.		Lard compounds.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Sweden and Norway—Con'td.								
1901	3,439	.....	193,827	19,229	11,821,739	861,893	62,116	4,291
1902	2,772	.....	317,264	34,244	8,533,516	761,529	32,834	2,550
1903	4,381	.....	357,727	39,901	8,059,187	813,288	226,746	19,504
Sweden	218	.....	47,313	5,122	2,526,070	255,906	25,837	2,550
Norway	4,163	.....	310,414	34,779	5,533,117	557,382	200,909	16,954
1904	9,717	.....	410,630	45,685	8,600,132	688,754	456,415	35,132
Sweden	1,945	.....	2,715	325	2,783,762	220,426	2,058	170
Norway	7,772	.....	407,915	45,360	5,816,370	468,328	454,367	34,962
France:								
1890	201,599	17,250	51,840	7,096	44,348,149	3,074,728	.....	.....
1891	373,022	10,880	33,305	3,959	58,123,323	3,909,177	.....	.....
1892	93,819	30,379	366,436	38,281	45,921,376	3,296,907	.....	.....
1893	40,620	19,325	100,317	11,157	16,344,945	1,490,243	.....	.....
1894	17,379	8,800	129,442	14,223	29,841,320	2,695,228	.....	.....
1895	3,707	25,349	545,086	60,546	34,665,860	2,681,659	.....	.....
1896	192,059	20,652	607,524	60,190	32,093,211	2,131,390	75,593	4,678
1897	1,045,027	10,678	316,624	30,078	20,934,590	1,032,286	4,618,748	223,712
1898	625,476	30,723	1,182,618	117,513	21,307,239	1,129,191	2,159,322	105,799
1899	456,648	18,264	1,145,490	106,499	32,312,597	1,830,281	1,281,870	66,633
1900	320,269	41,825	1,718,333	167,579	31,174,577	1,867,981	642,790	37,164
1901	366,578	3,402	667,119	65,310	15,471,922	1,148,518	184,434	10,820
1902	422,757	18,299	180,041	18,572	7,552,774	667,164	30,227	2,695
1903	351,916	12,274	135,740	14,843	4,346,321	427,708	1,548,451	125,037
1904	321,494	21,147	34,175	3,865	7,865,240	624,238	62,617	4,051
British South Africa.[a]								
1901	14,805	739	184,352	19,348	1,695,257	137,733	41,630	2,917
1902	12,654	392	177,538	18,501	3,103,313	312,265	62,275	6,270
1903	53,568	1,024	299,247	37,688	2,234,682	257,614	74,220	5,793
1904	32,121	150	832,651	98,063	2,993,268	285,718	73,406	6,055
Denmark:								
1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,003,447	971,942	.....	.....
1891	1,967	272	23,400	2,230	13,025,375	858,591	.....	.....
1892	115	.....	.....	.....	12,403,067	871,189	.....	.....
1893	248	.....	17,500	1,975	7,121,384	659,256	.....	.....
1894	98	.....	53,268	6,508	7,937,853	694,430	.....	.....
1895	1,550	.....	35,697	3,576	6,952,467	543,638	4,035	242
1896	100	.....	52,775	5,123	7,473,998	482,650	.....	.....
1897	3,069	.....	28,885	2,795	4,294,631	210,595	916,907	50,081
1898	50	945	387,361	36,473	9,207,095	499,081	1,130,361	62,907
1899	129	90	691,562	63,191	10,536,795	608,946	1,204,353	67,874
1900	5,237	.....	159,268	15,462	11,434,684	675,227	1,268,482	72,260
1901	3,100	.....	102,463	9,905	10,833,844	796,625	1,434,360	88,362
1902	1,200	.....	464,000	47,200	11,480,356	1,043,187	900,387	70,538
1903	2,777	.....	550,843	58,676	8,578,419	865,626	1,611,893	127,256
1904	2,055	.....	985,419	102,890	8,207,693	663,254	805,094	63,118
Italy:								
1890	13,136	.....	6,028	670	2,523,726	165,350	.....	.....
1891	50,505	.....	.....	.....	2,441,116	147,874	.....	.....
1892	1,576	.....	670	70	2,043,735	132,076	.....	.....
1893	1,635	.....	200	28	1,476,500	130,258	.....	.....
1894	178	3,810	3,600	400	840,030	70,134	.....	.....
1895	456	1,500	20,915	2,300	625,760	45,008	.....	.....
1896	9,659	5,519	542	60	838,678	53,811	.....	.....
1897	24,094	620	40,559	3,893	2,274,703	100,960	3,300	197
1898	18,901	1,820	89,482	9,190	3,836,848	195,620	90	5
1899	61,240	64	187,960	19,200	7,483,483	417,466	19,663	1,014
1900	66,202	.....	50,220	5,124	4,346,460	261,096	6,014	435
1901	110,703	1,569	395,959	35,679	3,221,601	237,272	56,745	4,117
1902	19,664	3,849	114,686	12,838	2,348,733	222,845	7,590	700
1903	35,022	2,137	1,194,827	142,086	3,375,019	351,265	13,436	1,325
1904	161,057	1,570	1,000,106	111,695	3,798,932	314,173	2,756	220

[a] Not stated separately prior to 1901.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Grease, grease scraps, and other soap stock.	Hair, including manufactures of.	Hams.		Lard.		Lard compounds.	
British West Indies:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1890	8,748	152	388,584	49,743	2,429,297	182,904		
1891	2,132	73	380,263	46,362	2,333,143	178,123		
1892	8,918	99	314,899	38,240	2,461,895	186,773		
1893	5,083	76	352,722	48,375	2,460,110	230,536		
1894	3,770	225	347,153	47,872	2,621,657	240,049		
1895	3,193	194	412,126	46,094	2,430,443	188,263	2,346	128
1896	6,145	492	553,128	59,120	2,786,019	190,784	2,020	103
1897	3,785	670	672,244	62,209	2,448,882	134,893	82,782	3,791
1898	3,802	401	921,375	79,812	2,381,571	153,346	105,288	4,501
1899	7,691	331	984,977	83,617	2,473,287	163,517	118,228	5,395
1900	12,001	11,471	853,542	82,458	2,349,407	167,879	87,007	5,278
1901	4,237	470	897,485	89,591	2,471,935	187,401	79,589	4,905
1902	4,264	756	850,927	95,229	2,238,938	202,616	114,745	9,041
1903	6,758	2,181	790,805	103,788	2,823,422	255,418	298,042	24,619
1904	5,885	619	846,392	98,018	2,688,563	205,450	480,047	32,461
Russia:								
1890			1,500	157	240	24		
1891								
1892			1,530	163				
1893			1,642	269	2,820	349		
1894			1,310	179	247,468	19,426		
1895			2,080	275	5,280	509		
1896	12		1,930	254	900	70		
1897			2,660	374	10,180	593	13,634	818
1898	121		1,720	213	29,108	1,746		
1899	337		10,940	1,287	1,287,502	68,572	313,423	17,648
1900	2,145		1,940	257	1,337,297	75,499	590,216	33,590
1901	20,939		31,544	3,596	1,110,670	81,949	536,983	33,230
1902	46,863		6,205	788	741,339	67,180	306,095	24,769
1903	34,172	4,497	660	95	744,043	68,300	520,094	41,440
1904	154,357		1,351	225	496,553	39,004	692,792	49,700
Austria-Hungary:								
1890					6,400	458		
1891					106,000	7,427		
1892	3,971				10,000	700		
1893								
1894								
1895								
1896	1,610	1,300			487,877	34,135		
1897	6,526	1,022			5,060,916	242,294	338,815	15,575
1898	18,225		53,666	5,368	19,521,452	955,975	338,962	14,610
1899	101,955	200	32,325	3,012	13,984,927	781,973	162,251	6,872
1900	75,125	2,336	5,300	482	574,969	33,204	282,076	11,991
1901	98,468	887			378,550	26,607	95,665	5,555
1902	6,532	580			24,625	2,100	267,056	17,430
1903	84,305				568,375	56,384	8,250	675
1904	90,182	1,634	5,270	528	3,067,863	222,656	29,375	1,965
Spain:								
1890	3,949		6,920	639	426,134	30,979		
1891	1,918		2,923	306	377,630	24,766		
1892	100				521,119	38,861		
1893	30				369,667	29,630		
1894					291,082	24,826		
1895	507		10,533	1,160	70,134	5,329		
1896	1,069		1,500	200	51,845	3,377		
1897	631		1,143	132	126,865	6,780	5,360	322
1898	1,010		373	35	34,179	1,746		
1899	87		1,500	150	5,100	266	27,500	1,650
1900	800		610	65	84,797	4,926		
1901	154		7,450	744	227,588	16,063	22,600	1,475
1902	1,782	75	840	97	32,385	2,880		
1903	404		17,178	1,890	24,898	2,630		
1904	1,515	25	8,662	1,013	98,440	8,099		

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Grease, grease scraps, and other soap stock.	Hair, including manufactures of.	Hams.		Lard.		Lard compounds.	
Switzerland:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1890								
1891								
1892								
1893								
1894								
1895			500	77	340	30		
1896								
1897								
1898			2,400	220				
1899			400	43				
1900			3,800	240	24,645	1,762		
1901	469							
1902	230							
1903	176							
1904	200							

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Lard oil.		Mutton.		Oils, animal, not elsewhere specified.		Oleomargarin.	
United Kingdom:	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1890	558,543	299,192	194,604	17,126	613,368	394,243	165,477	15,391
1891	426,850	215,044	187,720	18,007	326,255	218,299	5,448	544
1892	291,823	155,394	51,251	5,051	80,957	47,900	6,928	878
1893	85,866	50,601	46,551	3,454	18,710	12,040	12,192	1,518
1894	104,806	65,868	2,087,527	166,984	73,374	45,235	57,295	7,426
1895	198,428	105,002	320,491	26,370	45,027	23,908	1,193,259	115,924
1896	269,499	124,348	372,472	28,741	14,156	8,295	239,447	24,730
1897	291,670	117,186	316,793	25,347	29,359	13,104	264,595	26,157
1898	317,363	120,106	232,959	18,834	42,800	15,428	317,410	30,005
1899	409,563	179,337	300,514	23,029	61,345	19,303	307,798	24,636
1900	374,611	166,987	688,738	55,284	124,684	56,009	364,712	34,074
1901	151,211	82,183	563,496	36,803	10,848	7,876	148,505	14,710
1902	103,121	66,182	106,332	7,821	72,788	40,761	131,292	14,433
1903	53,758	45,102	6,010,259	520,677	19,055	13,484	136,864	15,278
1904	116,840	72,693	217,697	18,247	11,795	9,386	119,243	13,871
Germany:								
1890	36,349	18,880	5,800	450	44,471	25,993	98,600	14,846
1891	76,227	36,094			96,969	48,637		
1892	14,166	7,250			23,518	11,997		
1893	3,742	2,389			28,252	21,067	31,030	4,337
1894	68,864	45,522	47,906	3,224	39,684	24,312	220,860	19,566
1895	8,583	4,312	103,000	6,455	13,900	8,622	1,563,260	123,363
1896	9,153	4,404	480	43	40,196	20,180	2,382,026	197,548
1897	25,384	10,238			13,996	5,630	1,309,336	112,466
1898	23,482	8,956	2,400	175	10,141	4,413	1,616,164	119,108
1899	27,104	12,239	4,800	375	10,954	4,773	1,965,559	156,770
1900	23,784	11,197			30,384	11,432	448,769	37,049
1901	32,830	18,535			287,355	124,087	1,234,942	97,522
1902	19,850	13,651			90,638	51,677	997,655	108,364
1903	24,443	18,658			64,206	47,133	2,912,098	297,942
1904	39,894	24,998			190,953	110,826	2,006,507	196,348
Netherlands:								
1890	2,299	1,218					124,700	17,405
1891	1,315	656			250	150	553,718	83,058
1892	1,500	614			79,955	33,150		
1893					87,239	36,583	174,930	21,000
1894					76,971	38,447		
1895					15,126	7,460	4,139,363	370,576
1896	62	33			6,520	4,147		
1897	3,060	1,526			6,881	2,851		
1898	8,120	3,418			5,500	3,056	973	129
1899	5,619	2,723	12,240	835	8,220	3,850		
1900	1,125	419			5,500	2,800		
1901	96,050	54,755			18,943	11,241		
1902					19,474	8,507	743,275	73,800
1903	500	400			5,836	5,535	989,603	103,658
1904	2,225	952	18,000	1,650	10,236	10,001	793,579	75,470

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Lard oil.		Mutton.		Oils, animal, not elsewhere specified.		Oleomargarin.	
Belgium:	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1890	5,775	3,067			36,967	19,703		
1891	3,575	1,897			40,358	26,020		
1892	17,245	9,312			4,525	1,981	27,220	3,158
1893	16,165	8,105			600	270	45,640	5,266
1894	1,250	961			1,498	845	76,867	10,433
1895	3,372	1,888			600	276	60,180	6,889
1896	5,355	2,389			98	37	71,180	7,738
1897	1,250	464			750	270	50,400	5,328
1898	1,765	742	40,757	4,575	2,276	738	43,260	4,508
1899	32,510	11,755			50	30	44,680	4,678
1900	8,850	4,357			145,800	67,920	58,265	6,073
1901	3,541	1,773			167,003	71,374	77,770	7,892
1902	4,750	3,262			92,920	51,663	106,365	10,642
1903	3,745	2,604			24,353	18,895	85,360	9,047
1904	64,928	39,479			121,257	73,847	88,478	8,988
Cuba:								
1890	7,364	3,455			351	245	56,360	7,113
1891	7,228	3,582			356	223	58,020	6,611
1892	13,256	6,389			683	416	66,397	7,520
1893	9,519	6,169			352	229	5,624	748
1894	2,192	1,107			10,118	4,974	4,300	538
1895	3,745	1,880			7,976	3,075	4,620	613
1896	3,239	1,317	50	9	2,995	1,491		
1897	580	232			9,846	3,383		
1898	2,969	943			5,687	1,927	250	26
1899	3,490	1,417	215	22	877	377	157,706	19,658
1900	8,209	3,380	29,655	3,768	1,420	732	516,463	60,693
1901	6,511	3,378	10,749	1,775	1,996	1,020	722,075	81,909
1902	4,816	2,700	33,179	4,823	1,967	1,145	777,534	88,467
1903	991	690	55,530	4,731	1,127	681	365,955	40,717
1904	973	632	720	63	419	258	349,800	36,013
Canada:								
1890	39,916	21,379	49,307	3,579	523	322	310,511	43,256
1891	97,828	49,156	3,925	298	1,631	863	426,309	60,971
1892	36,236	16,162	6,310	595	301	146	45,300	6,795
1893	14,940	7,632	3,850	371	22,348	7,439	157,283	21,353
1894	9,786	4,948	36,934	2,048	29,805	14,674	41,250	5,726
1895	17,124	7,981	33,073	1,983	12,146	5,962	100	16
1896	25,984	11,727	12,804	809	5,617	2,703		
1897	54,528	22,942	6,300	377	7,962	2,717	12,100	1,120
1898	44,025	17,280	731	55	14,585	6,481	395	48
1899	31,232	12,609	622	62	23,977	9,653	18,450	2,200
1900	34,029	15,019	5,860	579	14,673	6,590	3,066	245
1901	44,176	23,687	62,868	3,940	36,034	16,011	28,810	2,946
1902	25,047	15,211	6,774	625	21,278	10,523	26,203	2,699
1903	3,535	2,373	14,037	1,449	15,934	12,038	40	12
1904	4,713	2,710	100,654	10,102	11,747	8,612	2,200	272
Sweden and Norway:								
1890							223,730	23,583
1891								
1892							78,658	9,150
1893							46,743	5,935
1894								
1895			30,000	1,950			1,300	143
1896			23,200	1,162			313,338	27,092
1897								
1898	750	275						
1899	13,940	6,375					40,896	2,863
1900	7,312	3,698			170	90	17,990	1,400
1901	15,306	9,578					16,710	1,499
1902	14,088	9,193			3,100	938		
1903	18,580	15,673			1,440	1,267	189,210	18,745
Sweden	17,330	14,873			1,440	1,267		
Norway	1,250	800					189,210	18,745
1904	800	577			1,410	1,187	510,735	47,521
Sweden	500	316			160	147	106,900	9,785
Norway	300	261			1,250	1,040	403,835	37,736

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Lard oil		Mutton.		Oils, animal, not elsewhere specified.		Oleomargarin.	
France:	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars*
1890	73,520	38,521			10,891	6,039		
1891	65,411	33,391			7,469	3,975		
1892	31,976	16,949			11,062	5,641		
1893	6,637	3,823			4,673	3,125	560	56
1894	12,804	8,127			10,393	6,346		
1895	14,957	8,250			24,781	13,915		
1896	56,840	28,534			13,881	5,469		
1897	70,929	30,657			15,835	8,168		
1898	82,100	28,373			17,601	8,334	1,240	124
1899	45,745	19,788			32,265	13,724		
1900	26,628	11,426			15,249	7,633		
1901	28,079	15,403	45	5	24,410	11,938		
1902	11,225	8,314			30,741	23,715		
1903	14,155	11,259			43,572	29,747		
1904	13,531	9,658			61,630	35,274		
British South Africa:[a]								
1901	201,352	128,841			100	44	237,738	23,683
1902	131,517	105,089			40	16	106,762	10,618
1903	172,051	156,397					73,237	7,153
1904	79,621	59,194					19,412	1,967
Denmark:								
1890								
1891								
1892								
1893								
1894								
1895			3,000	225				
1896								
1897								
1898	400	210					6,278	753
1899	1,175	519					27,940	2,500
1900	614	338						
1901	600	367			200	107		
1902	7,247	5,695						
1903	3,500	2,675						
1904	300	160			152	143	9,600	800
Italy:								
1890					2,011	1,170		
1891					2,500	1,515		
1892					1,610	865		
1893					1,255	830		
1894					5,050	3,170		
1895					2,695	1,490	100	9
1896					3,500	1,409		
1897					2,250	1,155		
1898					5,000	2,465	900	110
1899					6,197	3,138	29,962	2,900
1900	1,583	555			8,277	4,406		
1901	30,500	11,400			7,690	4,941		
1902	500	357			12,735	8,394	69,844	6,615
1903	1,076	920			7,663	5,997		
1904	250	160			9,892	7,317		
British West Indies:								
1890	9,527	5,320	4,132	349	276	159	724,020	82,272
1891	8,456	4,605	3,887	318	212	124	395,518	44,291
1892	9,097	5,238	1,509	116	140	93	697,137	85,607
1893	6,620	5,039	2,337	197	334	229	1,494,195	175,029
1894	9,709	6,791	5,832	487	229	152	1,629,224	194,276
1895	9,953	5,274	87,596	9,630	154	102	1,259,090	147,493
1896	3,555	1,983			246	151	1,386,563	146,660
1897	5,186	2,274	251	20	130	78	1,332,133	132,072
1898	5,408	2,493	3,965	363	298	174	1,167,295	113,402
1899	5,699	2,784	3,707	387	406	244	1,527,342	148,097
1900	3,198	1,501	492	46	166	81	1,466,638	146,959
1901	3,149	2,128			109	63	1,333,358	134,498
1902	4,128	3,268	35,894	3,604	1,077	727	1,353,324	137,332
1903	3,244	2,715	21,482	1,952	176	116	1,504,966	157,195
1904	1,212	806	30,527	2,821	739	490	1,074,095	108,525

[a] Not stated separately prior to 1901.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Lard oil.		Mutton.		Oils, animal, not elsewhere specified.		Oleomargarin.	
Russia:	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1890								
1891								
1892								
1893								
1894								
1895								
1896								
1897								
1898	110	65						
1899	1,100	380					23,004	2,521
1900								
1901							14,350	1,494
1902								
1903	5,072	4,362						
1904			1,000	75				
Austria-Hungary:								
1890								
1891								
1892								
1893								
1894								
1895								
1896								
1897	13,353	5,261						
1898	3,000	940						
1899	9,850	4,180					1,000	95
1900	17,000	7,050						
1901								
1902					1,529	1,136		
1903					5,057	4,295		
1904								
Spain:								
1890								
1891	2,023	860			1,388	690		
1892	975	650			10,000	5,000		
1893								
1894								
1895								
1896								
1897							1,000	100
1898	41,180	12,764						
1899	91,900	44,921						
1900	13,102	6,173						
1901	53,800	26,477					1,500	150
1902	75,848	52,320						
1903					195	155		
1904	100	63						
Switzerland:								
1890								
1891								
1892								
1893								
1894								
1895								
1896								
1897								
1898	50	30						
1899								
1900	50	25						
1901								
1902								
1903	800	680						
1904								

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Oleo oil.		Pork, canned.		Pork, fresh.		Pork, salted or pickled.[a]	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
United Kingdom:								
1890	2,452,951	238,387					16,843,194	1,036,866
1891	2,460,200	238,449			771,615	54,172	23,086,647	1,316,816
1892	6,629,411	669,819			334,200	26,381	15,362,173	966,336
1893	5,502,077	553,980			900,820	78,284	11,213,627	862,297
1894	9,520,217	966,187			1,140,750	90,122	13,132,207	1,069,193
1895	6,809,688	623,145			751,640	56,800	14,268,862	1,032,438
1896	8,701,258	664,943			673,695	40,103	11,996,511	750,774
1897	7,396,744	450,015			1,255,776	90,675	17,749,994	1,008,244
1898	8,846,727	521,420			11,391,880	766,214	20,299,852	1,248,451
1899	7,393,110	452,239			40,777,229	2,686,191	49,908,985	3,119,067
1900	7,265,764	512,745	6,229,367	494,730	25,896,990	1,920,545	56,165,271	3,744,359
1901	9,557,733	717,056	7,150,283	573,412	30,696,868	2,420,037	58,034,570	4,410,610
1902	8,024,899	755,525	7,767,206	672,175	44,017,247	3,636,200	54,487,290	5,005,663
1903	5,783,291	564,069	11,609,415	1,163,260	18,528,953	1,776,478	52,968,687	5,815,823
1904	8,014,747	622,091	7,576,450	770,468	13,999,651	1,200,855	58,477,491	5,236,881
Germany:								
1890	10,561,964	1,054,371					1,138,746	73,817
1891	12,733,532	1,253,556					2,460,942	137,492
1892	18,584,059	1,935,537					5,077,360	321,618
1893	23,545,712	2,567,062					709,900	55,414
1894	28,996,667	2,837,846					2,431,325	193,011
1895	21,202,754	1,839,310					2,149,850	144,169
1896	23,021,053	1,575,906					1,261,000	74,992
1897	23,578,010	1,285,616					1,902,637	101,639
1898	29,973,923	1,792,672			621,917	36,361	8,995,122	488,498
1899	28,647,410	1,923,259					15,515,225	824,018
1900	26,780,986	2,104,818	208,399	15,856			11,062,825	665,076
1901	33,482,368	2,549,853	56,048	5,023			9,830,423	655,697
1902	27,323,930	2,489,217	39,982	3,726			8,671,775	719,438
1903	26,505,588	2,526,067	20,340	2,034			2,896,130	270,437
1904	26,762,120	2,090,883	48,100	4,835			2,848,161	248,334
Netherlands:								
1890	52,236,964	4,899,674					54,000	3,465
1891	58,716,497	5,759,672					227,100	19,687
1892	58,952,145	5,686,497					2,100,959	126,909
1893	74,221,305	7,272,618					707,418	47,608
1894	74,248,165	7,124,442					925,300	72,729
1895	42,009,399	3,907,712					491,282	30,392
1896	61,575,305	5,056,488					249,688	16,742
1897	70,988,741	4,375,564			30,000	3,000	2,159,423	127,516
1898	81,451,126	4,878,184			206,408	12,224	9,166,034	549,998
1899	86,452,770	5,514,523			501,821	34,402	9,509,859	568,023
1900	85,976,848	5,912,334	361,387	29,180			6,929,890	433,491
1901	85,442,112	6,131,071	115,580	10,163			11,192,739	774,098
1902	68,884,209	6,042,590	132,800	9,596			8,277,773	714,704
1903	68,047,606	6,597,761	125,700	10,995			2,767,981	284,633
1904	99,419,657	7,836,956	161,550	16,130			2,053,035	186,335
Belgium:								
1890	1,081,008	102,509					379,600	26,818
1891	557,469	54,663					162,842	9,756
1892	553,023	53,047					447,015	29,874
1893	987,560	103,267					71,880	7,043
1894	140,613	14,500					108,800	10,338
1895	2,757,665	250,778					258,000	20,792
1896	1,396,447	107,816					348,000	23,400
1897	1,785,285	102,352					333,146	19,730
1898	1,126,237	72,188					2,322,623	129,708
1899	2,065,814	136,054					9,586,676	570,259
1900	2,892,778	212,457	916,373	60,317			7,058,823	417,878
1901	1,800,757	135,558	427,914	29,256			6,092,173	418,880
1902	1,703,377	151,273	463,740	41,647			6,047,148	520,219
1903	896,368	90,370	326,423	31,779			3,915,839	402,417
1904	3,189,471	257,250	341,512	32,201			5,273,731	457,347
Cuba:								
1890							570,600	34,300
1891							547,160	33,315
1892							696,800	43,911
1893							685,810	59,276
1894							626,033	52,333
1895							462,640	32,586
1896							195,600	10,286
1897							222,660	10,005
1898							267,600	14,103

[a] In 1895 200 pounds of salted or pickled pork, valued at $16, were exported to Switzerland.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Oleo oil.		Pork, canned.		Pork, fresh.		Pork, salted or pickled.	
Cuba—Continued.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1899	2,000	109			5,600	280	747,166	39,186
1900			51,099	4,587	41,923	4,394	6,387,997	407,527
1901	8,255	494	2,071	229	21,076	3,596	7,877,301	583,977
1902			6,537	771	44,759	5,972	5,689,291	485,514
1903	386	41	18,158	1,781	58,142	5,085	2,844,464	264,931
1904	2,688	225	16,748	1,666	2,041	194	3,282,669	244,219
Canada:								
1890					279,413	15,398	24,833,732	1,334,208
1891	477,190	43,146			47,151	2,179	15,969,501	867,323
1892	325,578	33,208			43,496	3,861	15,026,117	835,628
1893	3,995	528			11,524	1,009	6,255,307	455,188
1894	296,900	26,721			27,646	1,945	7,954,456	604,938
1895	24,000	2,160			66,789	3,847	5,965,523	408,704
1896	804,083	51,724			70,961	3,636	10,448,971	585,220
1897	491,376	26,003			18,915	1,049	8,936,121	398,653
1898	343,436	19,131			4,080	276	12,631,511	699,670
1899	196,045	10,651			7,204	493	14,139,843	778,717
1900	27,494	1,906	29,670	2,726	7,479	781	6,315,933	346,522
1901	65,896	4,827	49,155	5,807	9,717	811	6,372,253	426,167
1902	817,375	74,126	87,795	8,464	71,404	6,651	6,963,627	519,724
1903	202,750	19,735	142,012	14,042	72,040	6,723	5,924,180	563,009
1904	159,634	13,239	44,773	4,664	325,755	36,288	7,409,485	550,001
Sweden and Norway:								
1890	276,500	26,147					137,400	7,374
1891	1,800,834	172,016					122,400	7,538
1892	1,884,279	175,591					333,800	20,840
1893	1,920,899	168,272					88,000	5,578
1894	3,066,833	289,666					135,400	10,271
1895	2,356,770	214,836					167,900	11,772
1896	4,002,473	348,462					255,517	14,145
1897	5,625,418	295,319					377,700	18,770
1898	6,552,690	372,912					1,342,669	70,102
1899	12,054,375	788,862					5,124,728	292,997
1900	13,500,332	960,047	16,700	960			2,988,100	205,883
1901	17,059,746	1,224,334					6,368,744	462,217
1902	13,614,461	1,073,412	5,216	456			4,111,229	349,324
1903	13,149,262	1,074,245	52,907	4,450			2,464,383	247,698
Sweden	1,153,997	103,485	39,080	3,400			1,921,188	195,250
Norway	11,995,265	970,760	13,827	1,050			543,195	52,448
1904	15,923,784	1,163,745	31,680	2,890			4,598,784	408,973
Sweden	1,925,054	143,996	22,464	2,015			2,204,772	193,811
Norway	14,008,730	1,019,749	9,216	875			2,394,012	215,162
France:								
1890	1,142,474	110,141					215,950	13,122
1891	680,823	67,652					184,400	12,179
1892	30,296	3,030					316,780	20,310
1893	2,394,980	219,209					8,000	665
1894	1,424,055	134,306					150,250	11,716
1895							236,600	18,329
1896	158,800	10,841					180,200	11,875
1897	96,600	9,666					131,550	8,037
1898	651,515	38,764					112,900	5,670
1899	142,872	9,335					212,936	12,472
1900	167,047	10,800	32,532	2,498			76,230	4,387
1901	22,500	1,800	76,475	6,916	925	93	111,000	7,103
1902	1,020,000	87,350	77,425	7,802	19,000	1,880	59,000	4,870
1903	12,600	1,205	366,646	35,576			89,300	8,851
1904	19,435	1,560	223,298	23,093			89,837	8,220
British South Africa:[a]								
1901			943,209	66,802			50,200	3,965
1902			860,180	72,173			48,600	4,265
1903			688,205	81,238	1,225,865	137,757	271,630	36,228
1904			433,038	47,010	4,209,740	426,979	274,071	32,991

[a] Not stated separately prior to 1901.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Oleo oil.		Pork, canned.		Pork, fresh.		Pork, salted or pickled.	
Denmark:	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1890	466,237	47,029						
1891	2,792,531	268,664						
1892	4,247,075	417,751					24,000	1,454
1893	4,316,817	422,195					10,000	610
1894	3,980,723	394,315					20,000	1,430
1895	2,237,856	210,056						
1896	2,942,685	228,683						
1897	2,614,669	151,840					11,000	580
1898	3,146,372	178,175					413,177	23,454
1899	3,657,257	240,511					874,175	54,108
1900	8,628,948	675,053					763,257	44,901
1901	11,734,927	909,984					2,084,234	137,341
1902	12,933,733	1,203,164					734,120	60,455
1903	8,089,686	803,416	18,800	1,950			349,626	34,325
1904	7,925,559	621,627	15,529	1,577			742,908	63,645
Italy:								
1890								
1891								
1892	34,000	3,400					5,000	265
1893							5,400	399
1894								
1895								
1896								
1897							19,000	955
1898	6,041	420					249,931	13,375
1899	82,252	4,740					383,973	22,523
1900	250	15	1,400	90			1,476,411	83,738
1901	617,947	42,721	1,444	100			1,355,446	90,034
1902	2,243,550	210,687					1,296,171	104,954
1903	604 463	51,030					3,091,051	314,737
1904	18,284,012	87,083	37,749	3,671			2,912,732	225,773
British West Indies:								
1890							7,626,091	473,982
1891					109	7	8,231,119	499,247
1892							9,432,375	561,844
1893					250	20	7,845,204	629,218
1894					251	28	8,860,180	715,163
1895					17	2	7,469,033	535,700
1896							11,768,225	651,267
1897							8,475,000	386,246
1898							9,154,858	488,170
1899					1,700	109	8,776,020	476,089
1900					513	52	7,499,946	401,978
1901			1,290	139			8,208,356	535,241
1902	29,269	2,965	1,448	132	6,800	578	5,848,585	506,693
1903	24,879	2,496	5,213	585	10,823	900	5,437,471	558,862
1904	61,695	4,350	18,218	1,841			6,981,915	542,604
Russia:								
1890							600	45
1891								
1892							800	20
1893							1,500	112
1894								
1895								
1896							200	14
1897							1,600	116
1898							62,819	2,837
1899	31,500	1,440					92,592	5,092
1900							1,023,106	64,021
1901			1,860	182			2,738,349	173,232
1902							1,174,571	94,303
1903	3,388	332					676,137	64,410
1904	157,253	12,324	31,116	2,860			3,790,524	264,779
Austria-Hungary:								
1890								
1891								
1892								
1893								
1894								
1895								
1896								
1897	110,210	5,500						

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Oleo oil.		Pork, canned.		Pork, fresh.		Pork, salted or pickled.	
Austria-Hungary—Cont'd.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1898							27,925	1,117
1899	946,500	55,935					21,919	1,250
1900	73,634	4,786						
1901	676,625	42,350	300	30				
1902	329,546	26,540						
1903			6,465	681				
1904	333,200	24,448	1,920	212			74,329	5,203
Spain:								
1890								
1891								
1892								
1893								
1894	2,150	210						
1895								
1896								
1897								
1898								
1899							24,588	1,229
1900							49,616	2,976
1901							17,200	864
1902							22,130	1,831
1903								
1904							2,800	222

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.						Poultry and game alive and dead.[a]
	Sausage and sausage meat.		Sausage casings.	Tallow.		Other.	
United Kingdom:	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1890			178,579	51,029,819	2,403,913	450,321	18,033
1891			241,316	52,970,476	2,574,160	520,310	9,321
1892			221,428	38,160,366	1,837,808	593,648	11,513
1893			325,363	24,603,744	1,219,210	623,816	20,951
1894			302,431	19,170,283	949,909	756,459	29,595
1895			353,980	4,784,782	227,908	758,722	13,460
1896			282,507	18,987,338	796,875	905,016	25,002
1897			259,672	24,527,265	898,966	1,245,440	42,815
1898			278,152	41,661,299	1,598,528	1,588,183	52,674
1899			210,132	37,190,354	1,538,114	2,016,165	135,980
1900			368,875	43,514,592	2,163,258	1,322,062	387,988
1901	1,167,792	85,524	482,683	27,640,180	1,324,998	1,923,660	964,280
1902	983,429	75,530	416,884	9,687,352	535,912	2,061,670	732,658
1903	614,850	57,435	382,141	7,325,063	413,164	982,980	946,703
1904	614,027	57,566	321,102	37,224,218	1,797,264	981,906	820,451
Germany:							
1890			206,663	7,630,510	353,626	40,809	2,226
1891			235,575	12,003,022	594,536	61,264	1,814
1892			336,419	8,881,041	443,854	94,750	335
1893			537,526	6,034,293	298,315	129,981	2,267
1894			472,222	4,385,603	220,802	138,522	5,597
1895			594,060	2,558,308	121,390	240,197	20,088
1896			739,075	6,983,531	297,873	204,750	9,406
1897			581,113	9,277,703	336,545	692,827	15,851
1898			718,571	11,195,548	445,231	1,049,401	11,947
1899			710,307	16,895,589	677,487	1,268,950	10,267
1900			931,462	10,802,572	524,686	618,589	29,578
1901	697,629	68,198	1,143,279	10,321,084	516,498	391,602	6,817
1902	9,720	950	599,820	5,358,659	300,570	745,660	8,956
1903			748,224	3,595,212	229,621	371,199	9,070
1904			923,006	12,359,585	613,651	223,795	11,240
Netherlands:							
1890			193,986	33,589,760	1,500,073	18,060	
1891			188,230	15,551,222	766,716	20,625	
1892			180,604	21,722,609	1,096,038	13,054	500
1893			338,539	11,955,673	597,312	22,670	
1894			301,287	11,192,045	562,211	25,711	
1895			403,313	8,355,026	422,880	30,197	

[a] Including live animals, not elsewhere specified.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.						Poultry and game alive and dead.
	Sausage and sausage meat.		Sausage casings.	Tallow.		Other.	
Netherlands—Continued.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1896			427,701	4,845,526	251,355	18,192	
1897			423,792	2,701,543	114,617	77,562	72
1898			589,613	3,194,200	128,694	272,281	
1899			512,122	8,593,364	361,322	554,047	
1900			685,983	7,310,823	372,442	374,798	180
1901	972,357	95,644	748,359	6,836,063	361,767	72,762	
1902	172,315	17,310	473,223	5,111,309	284,130	130,245	80
1903	84,600	8,460	435,042	1,375,819	83,672	90,183	255
1904	51,500	5,170	560,400	2,878,238	146,621	169,804	40
Belgium:							
1890			18,784	2,682,302	128,152	11,180	
1891			26,877	2,831,291	146,707	13,594	108
1892			19,965	3,231,468	155,922	58,315	100
1893			10,122	1,379,588	69,193	35,623	555
1894			6,410	2,138,219	107,822	27,434	1,895
1895			17,841	203,000	9,740	75,885	1,093
1896			15,073	833,171	35,110	125,435	135
1897			30,160	3,816,607	123,158	110,612	286
1898			22,423	3,494,980	122,146	199,148	160
1899			29,659	5,246,258	191,449	305,442	220
1900			25,848	3,351,959	155,246	318,431	13,500
1901	1,268,908	124,649	34,847	6,504,563	317,358	24,256	1,254
1902	669,945	65,787	21,545	1,292,824	72,115	35,377	997
1903	382,711	40,394	21,885	937,486	48,589	40,644	874
1904	408,668	43,633	27,284	3,183,796	158,713	42,058	3,248
Cuba:							
1890				23,438	1,394	20,968	2,286
1891			400	40,268	2,068	21,449	2,127
1892				490,376	19,306	44,742	876
1893				717,506	29,674	80,887	1,712
1894				1,246,688	56,700	85,221	1,312
1895			38	802,425	35,432	89,953	1,348
1896				618,505	24,285	56,030	4,166
1897			529	566,729	20,958	75,129	15,354
1898			88	404,767	13,261	95,511	169,026
1899			194	497,920	19,165	182,776	248,410
1900				62,017	3,065	163,786	210,708
1901	1,349,369	127,107	101	82,411	4,160	36,949	132,079
1902	1,227,171	136,277	53	137,372	7,430	26,979	96,069
1903	1,015,570	115,416	115	143,360	8,232	18,666	20,350
1904	1,219,430	144,726	11	811,534	40,255	28,250	9,003
Canada:							
1890			6,016	573,877	23,008	44,339	7,998
1891			4,380	1,577,469	64,719	18,888	4,564
1892			2,745	1,642,766	71,659	20,150	11,718
1893			5,560	523,480	26,416	49,415	14,501
1894			18,157	934,530	43,940	70,001	22,132
1895			23,552	529,710	25,184	89,490	17,728
1896			25,967	1,169,465	50,905	58,234	19,746
1897			35,144	76,013	2,382	107,401	37,862
1898			36,873	246,677	7,141	206,093	59,637
1899			22,017	596,155	16,748	171,196	60,502
1900			16,140	38,312	1,553	222,208	51,425
1901	98,170	8,701	19,255	18,171	835	234,817	137,444
1902	85,479	9,009	29,583	81,338	3,768	171,636	111,096
1903	56,248	6,706	30,600	71,974	4,071	165,883	152,349
1904	148,425	15,784	46,070	16,768	933	118,706	104,142
Sweden and Norway:							
1890				227,750	10,460	191	
1891				606,888	39,075	943	
1892			3,406	425,220	28,918	949	
1893			6,593	718,640	45,600	350	
1894			11,676	276,903	16,951	187	
1895			6,300	411,250	22,633	17,133	50
1896			13,746	531,029	23,898	24,733	12
1897			12,735	638,526	23,048	14,925	20
1898			7,181	106,711	5,097	27,347	25
1899			23,722	2,181,482	91,723	102,871	55
1900			19,511	4,846,545	223,871	83,998	69
1901	247,167	14,383	13,592	3,766,415	184,281	102,800	1,090

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.						Poultry and game alive and dead.
	Sausage and sausage meat.		Sausage casings.	Tallow.		Other.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Sweden and Norway—Continued.							
1902	58,150	5,147	15,501	2,210,041	112,639	74,816	130
1903	8,450	850	13,739	967,088	47,602	25,313	249
Sweden			9,097	881,888	43,802	7,170	63
Norway	8,450	850	4,642	85,200	3,800	18,143	186
1904	61,320	6,100	61,738	1,913,327	80,212	56,794	85
Sweden			25,036	1,845,637	76,922	26,203	
Norway	61,320	6,100	36,702	67,690	3,290	30,591	85
France:							
1890			9,148	4,568,799	221,290	12,441	
1891			10,562	11,078,666	548,330	44,394	
1892			8,047	5,107,431	257,104	91,160	
1893			51,188	8,413,595	426,619	12,924	20
1894			24,553	7,144,510	365,755	6,975	315
1895			47,565	847,759	42,573	15,520	
1896			99,811	8,589,820	357,547	73,750	
1897			75,521	18,823,183	675,424	232,837	29
1898			57,600	9,603,964	351,545	256,946	3,180
1899			48,832	15,803,083	616,048	377,271	118
1900			77,371	7,324,627	348,492	329,855	678
1901	3,322,078	328,882	61,023	12,246,023	605,123	5,239	1,143
1902	3,012,060	313,316	67,487	2,830,542	157,177	3,798	6,801
1903	2,117,521	239,824	57,980	7,437,705	433,941	3,572	179
1904	1,784,674	184,336	51,847	9,089,713	463,514	4,630	324
British South Africa: (a)							
1901	176,727	17,200	12,603	232,809	11,495	32,250	7,370
1902	596,546	66,295	24,476	280,304	17,110	46,718	28,876
1903	599,761	69,233	49,541	35,160	3,825	54,868	21,846
1904	799,239	91,108	23,455	38,438	3,815	49,188	103,294
Denmark:							
1890				207,516	10,177	372	58
1891			6,951	1,138,975	58,306	1,101	
1892				475,250	24,735	218	80
1893			1,500	93,800	4,885	1,050	
1894			5,995	123,252	6,471	1,288	30
1895			3,031	608,450	31,121	10,904	
1896			6,309	411,988	19,434	278	
1897			6,982	61,805	2,283	611	
1898			3,913	478,196	18,943	10,690	
1899			18,398	1,209,129	48,731	69,174	175
1900			10,118	275,699	17,320	19,935	60
1901			10,880	39,648	2,019	18,791	3,525
1902			13,370	581,735	39,300	9,121	20
1903	55,000	6,600	31,108	70,217	4,519	8,486	80
1904			30,499	227,402	11,280	17,025	25
Italy:							
1890			425	4,336,366	192,742	865	
1891			418	6,857,523	337,183		
1892				3,545,343	166,572	2,945	
1893			3,107	1,466,484	65,524	12	
1894			400	1,863,637	89,014	614	
1895			4,973	58,074	2,642	1,063	
1896			4,707	1,496,955	62,005	1,127	50
1897			2,888	4,947,230	188,425	1,580	230
1898			4,038	1,604,339	56,430	11,303	60
1899			4,080	4,558,196	181,252	35,290	341
1900			5,632	2,847,854	134,366	27,755	375
1901	66,820	6,525	6,413	1,537,773	83,047	15,245	345
1902	544	60	4,888	441,632	21,820	1,147	1,110
1903	3,120	372	4,400	875,506	52,303	11,213	130
1904	4,000	405	21,156	2,119,685	106,554	44,193	20
British West Indies:							
1890			318	70,836	4,622	98,563	1,605
1891			867	96,492	6,227	94,778	1,509
1892			934	55,481	3,925	65,643	1,463
1893			113	78,999	6,111	49,280	621
1894			49	130,932	8,902	66,778	724
1895			56	149,138	8,801	64,086	866

(a) Not stated separately prior to 1901.

TABLE 2.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from the United States, etc.*—Continued.

Country and year.	Packing-house products—Continued.						Poultry and game alive and dead.
	Sausage and sausage meat.		Sausage casings.	Tallow.		Other.	
British West Indies—Continued.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1896			18	198,204	10,183	70,959	855
1897			154	455,144	19,122	90,466	2,066
1898				427,485	18,291	82,094	2,222
1899			30	626,319	30,471	110,905	3,880
1900			23	390,894	22,038	134,478	3,044
1901	22,882	2,348	28	322,478	18,121	91,732	3,233
1902	19,224	2,264	11	210,010	15,297	92,401	8,698
1903	19,584	2,578		68,676	5,746	105,992	13,140
1904	45,043	5,438	141	89,610	6,145	96,714	7,866
Russia:							
1890						1,000	
1891						3,511	
1892				117,000	5,000	1,014	
1893							
1894							
1895							100
1896				508,599	17,100	11	
1897				40,528	1,215		160
1898				749,992	31,409	25	50
1899			900	1,639,697	66,132		
1900			15,712	1,044,400	45,750	1,649	
1901			37,040	56,637	2,770	5	23
1902	650	89	1,050	281,693	13,946	678	410
1903			3,100	90,069	5,481	2,556	
1904	60	6	30,595	1,080,427	51,508	2,286	50
Austria-Hungary:							
1890				171,735	8,500	300	
1891				4,300	215		
1892				99,600	5,270	3	
1893							
1894						18	
1895							
1896			1,106	556,107	29,605		
1897				1,996,257	73,128	8,596	
1898			32	1,768,292	58,527	21,304	26
1899				6,504,265	260,718	11,200	
1900			570	1,094,427	54,908	785	500
1901				520,988	25,436	25	
1902			20			95	
1903			6,310				
1904			25,395	236,234	12,040	12,846	
Spain:							
1890			33,412	177,423	9,462	47	
1891			26,580	1,118,034	54,465	1,436	
1892			32,458	192,873	7,729		
1893			33,307			4,492	
1894			19,215			1,700	
1895			42,710	23,841	1,190		
1896			39,262				
1897			7,773			25	
1898			25,680	6,600	250	16	
1899			5,090				
1900			9,427	1,590	79		
1901	97,900	9,778	56,758	2,317	200	8,689	
1902			27,178	1,002	45		
1903	2,500	250	81,080	4,857	154	223	155
1904			105,984			19,864	4
Switzerland:							
1890			1,206				
1891						730	
1892							
1893							
1894							
1895						80	
1896							
1897						80	
1898			51			298	
1899						754	
1900						425	
1901			300			28	150
1902							500
1903							
1904							

TARIFFS OF FOURTEEN IMPORTING NATIONS.

GENERAL TARIFF RELATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

Tariff changes of an important nature will take place in 1906. Germany, Russia, and Switzerland have already promulgated new tariff laws, and in Austria-Hungary the Government has introduced a bill which has not yet been enacted. Under these new laws numerous treaties have been concluded and others are now in course of negotiation by which the general tariffs will be largely reduced. The tariff rates thus established will doubtless be maintained as regards the principal articles for a long period.

Three methods of establishing customs duties are in force in Europe. In some cases a general tariff is enacted by legislative authority, while the executive branch of the Government is empowered to conclude treaties with foreign countries by which the general rates are reduced. Through the most-favored-nation provision, the reductions granted to one country become the common right of all enjoying the privileged régime. The concessions granted to the various countries together constitute a conventional tariff to which imports from all countries enjoying most-favored-nation treatment are subject, while imports from other countries are usually subject to the higher rates established by the general tariff. In a few cases, as in Belgium and the Netherlands, the reduced rates contained in treaties are made applicable to imports from all countries.

In the second form of tariff the legislative power enacts a dual tariff, the lower rates, usually termed the rates of the minimum tariff, to be applied on imports from most favored nations and the higher rates of the maximum or general tariff to be applied on imports from other countries. The power of the Executive to reduce customs duties is thus limited by the tariff law.

The third form of tariff is that customary in the United States and the United Kingdom. A single tariff is enacted into law which applies to imports from all foreign countries.

Of the fourteen countries treated in this bulletin five possess general and conventional tariffs—Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Switzerland, while two possess general and minimum tariffs—France and Norway. Spain has enacted a dual tariff, but in addition has further reduced by treaty a number of duties. The remaining countries possess single schedules of rates—Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

POSITION OF UNITED STATES.

United States products enjoy the lowest tariff rates imposed by most of these countries. The only exceptions are France, Spain, and Switzerland, and Switzerland will not be an exception after December 31, 1905.

France and the United States concluded a treaty in 1778 containing the most-favored-nation clause, but this treaty was abrogated in 1798. In 1898 a commercial agreement between the two countries was concluded, in which France, in return for certain reductions in duties by the United States, agreed to admit certain specified products of the United States at the minimum rates of duty, not to exceed those then in force. These products include canned meats, sausages and similar products, and lard. A few other articles are admitted at the minimum duties. Most of the products of the United States are, however, subjected to the general rates of duty.

Spain, in the absence of a most-favored-nation treaty, imposes its general tariff on all products of the United States.

The Swiss treaty of 1850 provided that neither country should subject the products of the other to any higher duties than should be imposed on the products of any third country, without the proviso, contained in practically all other commercial treaties concluded by the United States, that favors granted to a third country for reciprocal concessions should become the property of the second country only on granting similar and equivalent concessions. In virtue of the unconditional nature of the provision of this treaty the United States in 1900 denounced it. The Swiss Government at once imposed upon the United States products the full rates of the general tariff. Under the new Swiss tariff, which will go into effect January 1, 1906, products of the United States will be admitted at the conventional rates.

Germany.—With all other countries treated in the report, except the Netherlands, the United States has conditional most-favored-nation agreements. With Germany, however, its treaties were concluded not with the Empire, but with the Hanseatic Cities, Hanover, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, and Prussia, before the Empire was established. The United States also in 1900 made a commercial agreement with Germany in which the importation of United States products at "the tariff rates which have been conceded by the commercial treaties concluded during the years 1891–1894 between Germany, on the one part, and Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, and Servia, on the other part," was guaranteed. Notice of the abrogation of that agreement, to take effect March 1, 1906, has been given by Germany.

Italy by commercial agreement of 1900 guaranteed the maintenance of certain tariff rates specified in the agreement.

The most-favored-nation guarantee contained in commercial treaties between European countries is, as a rule, unconditional. By this is meant that every tariff favor granted by one of two countries joined by the most-favored-nation treaty is immediately and without concession in return granted to the other. Special favors in the case of frontier trade are, however, expressly exempted. Thus by treaty with Servia Austria-Hungary admits certain products from that country at lower rates than from any other of the most favored nations. Spain has a special agreement with Portugal governing frontier trade, and similar regulations covering shipments originating within a specified distance of the frontier are in force in most other countries.

IMPENDING CHANGES.

A large number of changes in the conventional tariffs of various countries will doubtless result from the treaties to be drawn up under the new tariffs of Germany, Russia, Switzerland, and probably Austria-Hungary. Germany has already completed the revision of the treaties which together constitute the conventional tariff now in force, so that its new conventional tariff may be taken as practically complete. Aside from their treaties with Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary have not yet succeeded in concluding any other of the treaties now being negotiated, and Switzerland only that with Italy.

EXPLANATIONS OF TABLES.

TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSLATION.

In the tables of tariff rates articles not expressly named are frequently assimilated by customs order to some similar class. But the assimilation differs widely, and similar items in the tariffs of different countries are by no means of equal content in all cases. Care has been taken to specify as far as possible individual articles liable to a different duty from that imposed on more general items which might be thought to include the specific articles. The reader must be cautioned against assuming that a general designation in all cases covers the same articles as in the tariff of the United States.

Certain terms used in these tables require additional explanation. "Bullock" is uniformly used to denote a young bull, and "steer" a young ox, whether intended for slaughter or for draft purposes. Similarly the term "oxen" includes animals for slaughter as well as for draft purposes. "Sausage casings" is used to translate foreign terms meaning intestines. "Oleomargarin" comprises all artificial butter, and is an entirely different article from that covered by the similar French and German words, which mean oleo oil. Where the original tariffs specify both stearin and stearic acid, both terms are retained in the tables given. The same holds true in regard to olein and oleic acid.

FORMS OF THE CUSTOMS RATE.

In most foreign countries import duties are specific in form, and except in Switzerland and Spain are levied on net weight.

When surtaxes are stated in the form of a percentage, they represent the percentage by which the ordinary duty is increased, and are not to be mistaken for supplementary ad valorem duties.

When a blank occurs in the tables under the conventional or minimum duties, imports from the most favored nations are liable to the rates established under the general tariff. When the rate prescribed by the general tariff is also incorporated in any of the treaties, the rate is repeated in the conventional tariff. In such a case the country is not free to change its rate without the consent of some foreign country and the rate in question is said to be "bound." All rates appearing under the conventional tariff are thus fixed, as far as the most favored nations are concerned, during the entire continuance of the treaties which contain rates.

SANITARY RESTRICTIONS.

Sanitary regulations require inspection of live animals and meat, and frequently prohibit the importation of specified products either from all countries or from countries named in the order. These regulations and prohibitions are difficult to ascertain, because instead of being formally enacted as laws they are promulgated by executive authority and frequently are more or less temporary in their duration. Information of this nature has been given wherever available, but is unfortunately far from complete. It is doubtless due to the inspection regulations and prohibitions for alleged sanitary purposes that the United States exports scarcely any live meat animals to European countries aside from the United Kingdom and Belgium.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

As far as possible the original customs laws of the various countries have been followed, supplemented and brought down as nearly as possible to date by the International Customs Journal, the Deutsches Handels-Archiv, and similar authoritative sources. Tariff revision is frequent, and important changes are likely to occur in the near future.

VALUE AND QUANTITY EQUIVALENTS.

The original denominations given in the tariffs have been retained, but the equivalents in United States units of money and weight are added. The value of the franc, peseta, and lira is 19.3 cents, the mark 23.8 cents, the crown of Norway and Sweden 26.8 cents, the crown of Austria-Hungary 20.3 cents, the present ruble 51.5 cents, the florin of the Netherlands 40.2 cents, the former gold florin of Austria-Hungary 48.2 cents, and the skilling 0.558 cent. The kilogram is 2.204622 pounds, the pund 1.102311 pounds, the pood 36.112 pounds.

UNITED KINGDOM.

PROHIBITED IMPORTATIONS OF CERTAIN ANIMALS.

All live meat animals and packing-house products are imported into the United Kingdom free of duty. The importation of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine is, however, prohibited from the following countries: Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Cape Colony, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, France, French Guiana, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Natal, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Zululand; and swine from the United States.

During the ten months from November 28, 1902, to September 28, 1903, the importation of all meat animals from the New England States was prohibited, owing to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in some of those States. The prohibition against meat animals from Argentina and Uruguay dates only from May 8, 1903.

GERMANY.

INTRICACIES OF THE TARIFF SITUATION.

The German tariff of 1879 was modified in 1891–1894 by the conclusion of commercial treaties through which the duties imposed on imports from the most favored nations were considerably reduced. The seven treaties which together constitute the conventional tariff were concluded with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Servia, and Switzerland. Other countries which are granted by treaty the conventional tariff rates are as follows: Argentina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Liberia, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Persia, Spain, Sweden-Norway, Turkey, the United States, Uruguay, and Zanzibar. Imports from the French and Dutch Colonies, from German Colonies, and from parts of Germany not included in the customs union are also admitted at the most-favored-nation rates.

The commercial treaty with the United Kingdom was abrogated in 1898, but the conventional tariff applies to the United Kingdom and British Colonies, except Canada and Barbados.

The commercial agreement of 1900 between the United States and Germany guaranteed on the part of Germany to maintain on imports from the United States the rates conceded by the treaties of 1891–1894. Germany has recently given notice to this Government of the abrogation of the agreement on March 1, 1906.

In December, 1902, a new tariff law was framed in which the duties, especially on agricultural products, were generally advanced. No date was, however, fixed for it to go into operation. Under its provisions new treaties were negotiated and finally concluded with all seven countries with which similar treaties had been established in 1891–1894. By the new treaties the older ones were amended and prolonged until December 31, 1917, except that with Austria-Hungary, which, by a year's previous notice, may be terminated December 31, 1915. These treaties were ratified early in 1905, and together with the tariff are to go into effect March 1, 1906.

The new tariff prescribes for the cereals minimum rates below which duties may not be reduced by treaty, and in so far it introduces a new principle in German tariff legislation. Imports from countries which subject German products to discriminatory treatment may be burdened with a surtax equal to 100 per cent of the regular duty or 100 per cent ad valorem; if such articles are free a tax of 50 per cent ad valorem may be imposed. The surtax in the case of dutiable articles is now limited to 50 per cent of the regular duty, while no provision is made for imposing a special tax on articles free of duty.

Present prohibited articles.—Since September 30, 1900, the importation of canned meat and sausage is prohibited; and likewise since September 30, 1902, the importation of meat treated with boracic acid, formaldehyde, alkaline hydroxides or carbonates, sulphurous acids or hyposulphites, hydrofluoric acid, salicylic acid, chlorates, or dyestuffs, except substances used to color oleomargarin or sausage casings. All other meat must undergo rigid inspection, with fees.

Germany, moreover, prohibits the importation of live meat animals from certain countries. Since 1894 cattle and fresh beef from the United States have been excluded from the German market.

ALLOWANCES FOR TARE.

In the absence of explicit provision to the contrary, import duties which exceed 6 marks per 100 kilograms (65 cents per 100 pounds) are collected on net weight. Articles subject to a lower rate of duty are dutiable according to gross weight.

The net weight is ascertained by deducting from the gross weight specified allowances for tare. These allowances as prescribed at present are shown below.

On meat, poultry, and game, fresh or simply prepared, meat extracts, soup tablets, etc., and sausages, the general tare is as follows:[a]

In barrels or boxes, 16 per cent.
In baskets, 9 per cent.
In bagging, 3 per cent.

The tare on other products is as follows:

Meat, including poultry and game, prepared as delicatessen, in barrels or boxes, 20 per cent; in baskets, 13 per cent; in bagging, 6 per cent.

Lard and rendered goose fat, in barrels weighing more than 150 kilograms (331 pounds), 16 per cent; in barrels weighing 150 kilograms or less, and in boxes or pails, 12 per cent; in tubs, 13 per cent.

Oleo oil, in oak barrels with not less than 14 wooden hoops or with 2 iron and not less than 12 wooden hoops, weighing 170 kilograms (375 pounds) or more, 17 per cent.

Fats, similar to lard, including compound lard, but not rendered goose fat or oleo oil, in pails or tubs, 15 per cent; in oak barrels with not less than 14 wooden hoops or with 2 iron and not less than 12 wooden hoops, weighing 170 kilograms (375 pounds) or more, 17 per cent; in other hard-wood barrels weighing more than 150 kilograms (331 pounds), 15 per cent; in all other barrels or in boxes, 13 per cent.

Fatty oils, in receptacles other than casks, in boxes, 20 per cent; in baskets, 16 per cent.

Oleomargarin, in pots, 16 per cent; in hard-wood tubs or in barrels, 13 per cent; in soft-wood tubs, 11 per cent; in baskets, 7 per cent.

Stearin, palmatin, and margaric acid, in barrels or boxes, 13 per cent.

DETAILS OF PRESENT AND NEW TARIFFS.

For the sake of comparison the general and conventional rates under the old and new tariffs are given in parallel columns. In several cases changes in the phraseology of the law make it impossible to compare with precision rates under the two tariffs. The schedule adopted follows as closely as possible the more detailed classification given under the new tariff, variations in the corresponding items under the present tariff being indicated by foot-notes.

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[a] Special allowances are as follows:

Fresh beef, in baskets, 6 per cent.

Pickled beef, in barrels of hard wood, with 6 iron hoops, of more than 200 kilograms (441 pounds) gross weight, 13 per cent.

Smoked bacon, in small boxes, 11 per cent.

Salted bacon, not smoked, in boxes, 12 per cent.

Salted bacon, not smoked, treated with borax, in boxes, 13 per cent.

Salted veal, in barrels with wooden hoops, 13 per cent.

Boiled beef tongues, canned, in boxes of soft wood weighing less than 45 kilograms (99 pounds), 17 per cent; in boxes of soft wood weighing 45 kilograms or more, 15 per cent.

Other beef, simply prepared, in boxes of soft wood weighing less than 45 kilograms (99 pounds), 14 per cent; in boxes of soft wood weighing 45 kilograms or more, 18 per cent.

Smoked hams, in barrels, 11 per cent; in boxes, 14 per cent.

Salted hams and shoulders, not smoked, in barrels of soft wood with wooden hoops, 8 per cent.

Meat extract, in barrels, 24 per cent; in boxes containing bottles, glasses, or crocks, 31 per cent; in boxes containing tin cans—if weighing 60 kilograms (132 pounds) or less, 18 per cent; if weighing more than 60 kilograms, 11 per cent.

TABLE 3.—*Import duties of Germany on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Original denomination.				United States equivalent.				
	Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect Mar. 1, 1906.		Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect Mar. 1, 1906.		
	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.	Difference.
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.	*Marks per head.*	*Marks per head.*	*Marks per 100 kg.*	*Marks per 100 kg.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*
Cattle:									
Bulls and cows	9	9			2.14	2.14			
Oxen [a]	30	25.50			7.14	6.07			
Heifers and steers	6	5	18	[b] 8	1.43	1.19	1.94	[b] 0.86	1.08
Calves under 6 weeks old	3	3			.71	.71			
Goats	Free.	.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....	Free.	Free.	.....
Sheep:									
Rams, wethers, and ewes	1	1	18	8	.24	.24	1.94	.86	1.08
Lambs	.50	.50			.12	.12			
Swine:									
Hogs	6	5	18	9	1.43	1.19	1.94	.97	.97
Pigs weighing less than 10 kilograms (22 pounds)	1	1			.24	.24			
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 kg.*			*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*			
Bacon [c]	20	.....	36	.....	2.16	.....	3.89	.....	.....
Bones, hoofs, horns, and horn piths	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....
Compound lard	10	10	[d] 12.50	.....	1.08	1.08	[d] 1.35	.....	.....
Fats, not specified [e]	2	2	2	.....	.22	.22	.22	.....	.....
Fertilizer, animal	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....
Hair	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....
Hog and goose fat, not melted, exclusive of leaf fat [f]	2	2	5	5	.22	.22	.54	.54	.....
Lard and similar fats, including oleo oil [f]	10	10	12.50	10	1.08	1.08	1.35	1.08	.27
Leaf fat and premier jus	2	2	[g] 7	7	.22	.22	[g] .76	.76	.....
Meat (other than bacon), including edible entrails: [c]									
Fresh, including frozen—									
Fresh or chilled, but not frozen	20	[h] 15	45	27	2.16	[h] 1.62	4.86	2.91	1.95
Frozen				35				3.78	1.08
Simply prepared	20	17	60	35	2.16	1.84	6.48	3.78	2.70
Prepared as delicatessen	60	60	120	75	6.48	6.48	12.95	8.10	4.85

[a] Yoke oxen, from 2½ to 5 years old, for use of inhabitants of the frontier districts:
Under the new tariff (general and conventional), 30 marks ($7.14) per head.
Under the present tariff (general and conventional), 20 marks ($4.76) per head.

[b] In the treaty with Switzerland the following special rates are prescribed:
Bulls of specified types, mountain reared, for breeding purposes, 9 marks ($2.14) per head.
Cows, mountain reared, for breeding purposes on farms, for milk-cure establishments, and for farmers in specified districts of Bavaria —
Over 1½ years old, 20 marks ($4.76) per head.
From 6 weeks to 1½ years old, 12 marks ($2.86) per head.

[c] Fresh or simply prepared meat (including bacon) in cuts not exceeding 2 kilograms (4 pounds) may be imported into frontier districts, free of duty, under the present law; similar permission, under the new law, may be granted by the Bundesrath.
Boned meat (including tongues, but not edible entrails), fresh or simply prepared, and hams and shoulders, pickled or smoked, are subject to a surtax, under the new general tariff, of 20 per cent (of the ordinary duty); under the conventional tariff, boned meat (including tongues, but not edible entrails) is subject to a surtax of 10 per cent (of the conventional duty), but hams and shoulders are exempted from surtax.

[d] Gross weight.

[e] Under the new law waste fats which at a temperature to be determined by the Bundesrath assume an oily consistency are dutiable as olein, while other animal fats not specially mentioned, having an oily consistency, are dutiable as fatty oils not specified. At present waste fats which at 15° C. are of an oily consistency are dutiable according to the nonconventional rate of olein (4 marks per 100 kilograms), while other animal fats not specially mentioned, having an oily consistency at 15° C., are dutiable as fatty oils not specified.

[f] The fats named, when intended for the manufacture of soap or candles under customs supervision or after denaturalization, 2 marks per 100 kilograms ($0.22 per 100 pounds).

[g] Premier jus, officially denaturalized, 2.50 marks per 100 kilograms ($0.27 per 100 pounds).

[h] Pork, other than bacon, 17 marks per 100 kilograms ($1.84 per 100 pounds).

TABLE 3.—*Import duties of Germany on meat animals and packing-house products*—Concl'd.

Article.	Original denomination.				United States equivalent.				
	Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect Mar. 1, 1906.		Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect Mar. 1, 1906.		
	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.	Difference.
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS—concluded.	*Marks per 100 kg.*	*Marks per 100 kg.*	*Marks per 100 kg.*	*Marks per 100 kg.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*
Meat extracts, soup tablets, beef tea (liquid or condensed), and meat peptone	20	20	30	.....	2.16	2.16	3.24	.....	.....
Oils, fatty, not specified:									
In casks—									
Not denaturalized	9	.....	10	9	.97	.....	1.08	.97	.11
Denaturalized			4	.....			.43	.....	.....
In other receptacles	20	.....	20	.....	2.16	.....	2.16	.....	.....
Olein	4	3	4	3	.43	.32	.43	.32	.11
Oleomargarin	20	16	30	20	2.16	1.73	3.24	2.16	1.08
Rennets	Free.	Free	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....
Sausage casings, including stomachs and bladders	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....
Sausages (of meat)	20	17	70	40	2.16	1.84	7.56	4.32	3.24
Stearin, palmitin, and margaric acid	10	.....	10	.....	1.08	.....	1.08	.....	.....
Tallow and suet [a]	2	2	2.50	.....	.22	.22	.27	.....	.....
POULTRY AND GAME.									
Game:									
Birds—									
Not prepared, including cuts [b]	30	20	45	20	3.24	2.16	4.86	2.16	2.70
Larded or otherwise simply prepared			60	20			6.48	2.16	4.32
Prepared as delicatessen	60	60	75	.....	6.48	6.48	8.10	.....	.....
Other—									
Not prepared, including cuts [b]	30	20	30	20	3.24	2.16	3.24	2.16	1.08
Larded or otherwise simply prepared			35	.....			3.78	.....	.....
Prepared as delicatessen	60	60	75	.....	6.48	6.48	8.10	.....	.....
Poultry:									
Live—									
Geese	Free.	Free.	[c]24	Free.	Free.	Free.	[c]2.59	.....	.....
Other			6	4			.65	.43	.22
Dressed—									
Not prepared, including cuts [b]	30	12	30	14	3.24	1.30	3.24	1.51	1.73
Larded or otherwise simply prepared			35	20			3.78	2.16	1.62
Prepared as delicatessen	60	60	75	.....	6.48	6.48	8.10	.....	.....
Sausages of poultry and game	30	.....	70	.....	3.24	.....	7.56	.....	.....

[a] The fats named, when intended for the manufacture of soap or candles under customs supervision or after denaturalization, 2 marks per 100 kilograms ($0.22 per 100 pounds).
[b] The phrase "including cuts" is omitted from the present tariff.
[c] Or 0.70 mark ($0.17) per head.

NETHERLANDS.

SIMPLE TARE PROVISIONS.

Uniform customs duties are imposed by the Netherlands on imports from all countries. Live meat animals and most packing-house products are free of duty.

Duties are levied on net weight, which may be ascertained directly at the importer's expense or estimated by deducting from the gross

weight the following tare allowances: In barrels or wooden cases, 15 per cent; in leather, matting, baskets, packing cloth, etc., 8 per cent.

TABLE 4.—*Import duties of the Netherlands on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Florins.	Dollars.
	Per 100 kg.	*Per 100 lbs.*
Live meat animals	Free.	Free.
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.		
Bones	Free.	Free.
Fats and grease, not specified	Free.	Free.
Fertilizers	Free.	Free.
Hair	Free.	Free.
Horn in sheets	5 p. ct.	5 p. ct.
Horns, and horn tips	Free.	Free.
Meat:		
Canned	25.00	4.56
Mutton and pork, including bacon—		
Fresh	Free.	Free.
Salted	1.00	.18
Smoked or dried	1.25	.23
Other—		
Fresh or salted	6.00	1.09
Smoked or dried	8.00	1.46
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS—concluded.	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Meat extracts	25.00	4.56
Oils:		
Oleo oil	Free.	Free.
Other	.55	.10
Olein	.55	.10
Oleomargarin	Free.	Free.
Sausage casings	Free.	Free
Stearin	Free.	Free.
Tallow	Free.	Free.
Other articles	Free.	Free.
POULTRY AND GAME.		
Alive or dressed	5 p. ct.	5 p. ct.
Canned	25.00	4.56

BELGIUM.

DUTIES MOSTLY LOW.

The import duties imposed by Belgium on meat animals and packing-house products are as a rule low. Only one tariff is in force; reductions in duty made by treaty are uniformly extended to imports from all countries. The customs law provides, however, that merchandise coming from countries which do not apply the most-favored-nation treatment to Belgian products may be liable to 50 per cent higher duties than those imposed by the regular tariff and, if free of duty, shall be liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent, or to an equivalent specific duty. Apparently no country is at present subjected to this discriminatory duty.

The duties are assessed on net weight, which is ascertained by deducting from the gross weight allowances for tare. These allowances, when not otherwise defined, are as follows: Wooden casks, boxes, or cases, 15 per cent; leather packing, hampers, canisters, etc., 8 per cent; mats, bagging, etc., 3 per cent. No tare is allowed for crates.

TABLE 5.—*Import duties of Belgium on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Francs.	Dollars.
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.		
Cattle:	*Per kg.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Bulls and bullocks	0.04	0.35
Oxen and steers	.05	.44
Cows and heifers	.03	.26
Calves with milk teeth	.05	.44
Goats	Free.	Free.
Sheep:	*Per head.*	*Per head.*
Rams, wethers, and ewes	2.00	.39
Lambs	1.00	.19
Swine	Free.	Free.

TABLE 5.—*Import duties of Belgium on meat animals and packing-house products*—Concl'd.

Article.	Francs.	Dollars.
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.		
	Per 100 kg.	*Per 100 lbs.*
Bones, horns and horn tips, and hoofs	Free.	Free.
Fats, not specified	Free.	Free.
Fertilizers	Free.	Free.
Hair	Free.	Free.
Horn in sheets	5 per cent.	5 per cent.
Lard	Free.	Free.
Meat:		
Fresh—[a]		
Whole or half carcasses	15.00	1.31
Other	30.00	2.63
Preserved—		
Canned, including meat in pots, crusts, etc.—		
Merely cooked, smoked, or salted [b]	Free.	Free.
Otherwise prepared	15.00	1.31
Not canned, prepared with substances subject to customs duty or excise	12.00	1.05
Other (hams, bacon, beef tongues, salted or smoked, etc.)	Free.	Free.
Meat extracts	15.00	1.31
Oils, including oleo oil	Free.	Free.
Olein	Free.	Free.
Oleomargarin and compound lard	20.00	1.75
Sausage casings	Free.	Free.
Stearin	Free.	Free.
Tallow	Free.	Free.
Animal substances, crude, not specified	Free.	Free.
POULTRY AND GAME.		
Poultry and game:		
Dressed—		
Game	15.00	1.31
Poultry	30.00	2.63
Pâtés de foie gras [b]	60.00	5.25
Preserved—		
Canned, including that in pots, crusts, etc.[b]	30.00	2.63
Other, prepared with substances subject to customs duty or excise	12.00	1.05

[a] Fresh meat other than mutton may be admitted only in whole or half carcasses or fore quarters and with the lungs attached.

[b] Legal tare of 15 per cent allowed on weight including that of receptacles containing the goods.

CUBA.

PREFERENTIAL TO UNITED STATES.

The import tariff of Cuba was prepared during the American government of the island; it was promulgated March 31, 1900, and went into effect June 15 of that year. The independent Government of Cuba retained that tariff in force. In December, 1903, the new reciprocity treaty with the United States went into effect, by which articles imported from the United States were admitted at duties from 20 to 40 per cent lower than those imposed on articles from other countries. By Article VIII of the treaty it is provided that the reductions made both by the United States and by Cuba shall remain "preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries."

On February 5, 1904, numerous changes were made in the Cuban tariff by increasing the various duties from 15 to 30 per cent.

The statement below shows the original duty under the tariff of 1900 according to the original denominations, the percentage increase provided by the act of 1904, and the percentage reduction by treaty in favor of the United States, together with the net duty now imposed on imports from the United States and from other countries, calculated for the units of quantity current in this country. The duties in the Cuban tariff are expressed in United States dollars, not in Cuban pesos.

TABLE 6.—*Import duties of Cuba on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Original denomination.			United States equivalent.	
	Old rate.	Increase.	Reduction to United States.	General.	Imports from United States.
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.	*Dollars per head.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per head.*
Cattle:					
Bulls for breeding purposes—Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rican, and Argentine, if their breed is duly proved	Free.	.....	.....	Free.	Free.
Bulls, oxen, and steers—					
Fat—					
Florida, exceeding 500 pounds (253 kilograms [a]) in weight	5.00	30	40	6.50	3.90
Honduras, exceeding 600 pounds (276 kilograms [a]) in weight	6.00	30	40	7.80	4.68
Mexican, exceeding 700 pounds (323 kilograms [a]) in weight	7.00	30	40	9.10	5.46
Other, exceeding 800 pounds (368 kilograms [a]) in weight	8.00	30	40	10.40	6.24
Lean	2.00	30	40	2.60	1.56
Cows	Free.	.....	.....	Free.	Free
Yearlings from 1 to 2 years old	1.00	30	40	1.30	.78
Calves less than 1 year old	Free.	.....	.....	Free.	Free
Goats	1.00	25	20	1.25	1.00
Sheep:					
Ewes	Free.	.....	.....	Free.	Free
Other	1.00	25	20	1.25	1.00
Swine	1.00	25	20	1.25	1.00
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.					
Beef:	*Per 100 kg.*			*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Canned [b]	5.00	30	20	2.95	2.36
Fresh	4.50	30	20	2.65	2.12
Jerked (tasajo) [c]	3.95	20	20	2.15	1.72
Salted or pickled [d]	2.80	30	20	1.65	1.32
	Per kg.			*Per pound.*	*Per pound.*
Bones and horn, unmanufactured	.60	30	20	.35	.28
Fertilizers:	*Per 100 kg.*			*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Artificial [e]	.05	.....	20	.043	.034
Natural	Free.	.....	.....	Free.	Free
Hair	40 per cent.	.....	20	40 per cent.	32 per cent.
Lard [b]	2.80	30	20	1.65	1.32
Mutton, fresh	4.50	30	20	2.65	2.12
Oils and fats, crude [c]	.50	.....	20	.23	.18
Oleic, stearic, and palmitic acids [c]	1.40	.....	30	.64	.45
Olein:					
For the manufacture of soap [c]	.50	.....	20	.23	.18
Other [c]	1.40	.....	20	.64	.51
Oleomargarin [e]	7.00	30	20	4.13	3.30
Pork:					
Fresh	4.00	30	20	2.36	1.89
Salted or pickled [d]	2.80	30	20	1.65	1.32
Smoked—					
Bacon [b]	4.00	30	20	2.36	1.89
Hams and shoulders [b]	5.50	30	20	3.24	2.59
Sausage casings, dried	2.00	25	20	1.13	.91
Sausages	25 per cent.	25	20	31¼ per cent.	25 per cent.
Stearin [c]	1.40	.....	20	.64	.51
Tallow:					
For the manufacture of soap [c]	.50	.....	20	.23	.18
Other [b]	2.00	30	20	1.18	.94
Wastes, animal, not specified	.50	25	20	.28	.22
POULTRY AND GAME.					
	Per head.			*Per head.*	*Per head.*
Poultry and game, alive	1.00	25	20	1.25	1.00
Poultry and small game, dressed [f]	.08	30	20	.05	.04

[a] So given in the original law.
[b] Tare, 12 per cent.
[c] Gross weight.
[d] Tare, 20 per cent.
[e] Tare: In ordinary boxes, tierces, cans, etc., 12 per cent; in other forms of wooden, glass, or tin receptacles, or in brine, but not to exceed the actual tare, 35 per cent.
[f] Tare, 40 per cent.

A law for the encouragement of stock raising, which was approved September 15, 1902, amended the rates on live meat animals, as established in 1900. The duties on cattle for slaughter were largely increased, while cattle for breeding purposes were admitted free and lean cattle for fattening at much lower rates than those for slaughter. It is provided, however, that the lower rates shall apply only if such cattle are kept on pasture for at least three months before slaughtering. The slaughter of cows fit for reproduction and the exportation of stock are prohibited. No taxes or duties of any kind may be imposed on products of domestic stock farms that are not likewise imposed on similar products imported.

In the law as passed fat cattle—those ready for slaughter—are defined as those above a given weight, differing for Florida, Honduras, Mexican, and other cattle, while cattle below the weights specified are liable to the lower duties imposed on lean cattle for fattening. The weights are given by the law both in pounds (libras) and kilograms, and are thus retained in the table below. By some mistake the weight in kilograms for Florida cattle corresponds to 550 pounds, not 500 pounds. Owing to the uncertainty as to whether the weight in pounds or in kilograms is decisive, both have been retained as printed.

SWEDEN.

TARE AND TONNAGE.

The duties in the Sweden tariff are applied on imports from all countries. Imports from Norway were formerly admitted free or at reduced duties, but in 1897 the treaty regulating trade between the two countries was abrogated.

TABLE 7.—*Import duties of Sweden on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Crowns.	Dollars.
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.		
	Per head.	*Per head.*
Cattle	10.00	2.68
Sheep	1.00	.27
	Per kg.	*Per lb.*
Swine	.10	.012
Other meat animals	Free.	Free.
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.		
Bones, unmanufactured	Free.	Free.
Feritlizers, not specified	Free.	Free.
Hair	Free.	Free.
Horn, unmanufactured	Free.	Free.
Lard and fat, rendered, including compound lard [a]	.20	.024
Meat:		
Canned [b]—		
Beef and mutton	.12	.015
Other	.50	.061
Pork [c]—		
Smoked	.30	.036
Other	.20	.024
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS—concluded.		
Meat—Concluded:	*Per kg.*	*Per lb.*
Sausages [d]	0.50	0.061
Other [e]	.07	.007
Oils:		
Oleo oil [f]	.20	.024
Other—		
In casks	Free.	Free.
Other [b]	.05	.006
Olein	Free.	Free.
Oleomargarin [g]	.20	.024
Stearin and stearic acid [h]	.09	.011
Tallow	Free.	Free.
POULTRY AND GAME.		
Poultry and game birds:		
Alive	Free.	Free.
Dressed	.20	.024
Canned	.50	.061

[a] Tare: In barrels, 17 per cent.
[b] Tare: Including the weight of the receptacles.
[c] Tare: In cases, 20 per cent; salt pork in barrels containing brine, 40 per cent.
[d] Tare: In bundles, 3 per cent; in cases, 12 per cent.
[e] Tare: Salted, in barrels containing brine, 40 per cent.
[f] Tare: In barrels, 15 per cent.
[g] Tare: In casks, 15 per cent.
[h] Tare: In barrels or cases, 13 per cent.

Specific duties are levied on the net weight of goods. When no other legal tare allowance is prescribed the following may be deducted from the gross weight: In textile materials, single, 2 per cent; in textile materials, double, or mats, 3 per cent; in barrels or cases, 12 per cent; in tin receptacles, 10 per cent; in lead, iron, or copper receptacles, 20 per cent; in glass or stone ware, 40 per cent. In all cases, however, the actual net weight may be taken as the basis for calculating duties.

In addition to the import duties, tonnage dues are levied, both on arrival and clearance, at the rate of 10 öre (3 cents) per ton register. This charge is not made in the case of vessels whose cargo is less than one-tenth of the total tonnage.

NORWAY.

RATES OF A DUAL TARIFF.

The customs duties of Norway were enacted in the form of a dual tariff. The minimum rates are applied on imports from the following countries, which by treaty are granted most-favored-nation privileges: Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kongo Free State, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States; in the treaties with Portugal and Spain certain specified articles are granted the same privilege. The treaty with Belgium was abrogated to take effect October 15, 1905, and the treaty with Switzerland to take effect May 27, 1906. A new treaty with Belgium is being negotiated.

Oleomargarin may be imported only under that name, which must be stamped on the package; its importation in old packages or in glass, earthenware, or similar materials is prohibited.

In addition to the import duties tonnage and light-house dues are assessed at the following rates:

On entering, 80 øre (21 cents) per ton register.

On clearing, 50 øre (13 cents) per ton register.

If the vessel is not fully laden the tonnage dues may be calculated on the number of tons discharged or laden, but no charge shall be made if less than 1 ton is discharged or laden.

Warehouse charges are assessed at 30 øre per cubic meter (6.1 cents per cubic yard) for each day above ten days goods are stored, but the minimum charge on goods withdrawn at any one time is 40 øre (11 cents).

Over the land frontier between Sweden and Norway, bacon up to 10 kilograms (22 pounds) may be imported free of duty, and other packing-house products or meat animals up to 20 crowns ($5.36), if not imported for commercial purposes.

The following tare is allowed except in the case of articles for which other tare allowance is shown: In barrels, casks, boxes, or cases, 12 per cent; in glassware or jars with or without other wrappers, 30 per cent; in metal packing, 20 per cent; in bast, straw, etc., 3 per cent; in bagging and other textile materials—if single, 2 per cent, and if double, 3 per cent.

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TABLE 8.—*Import duties of Norway on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Original denomination.		United States equivalent.	
	General.	Minimum.	General.	Minimum.
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.				
Cattle:[a]	*Crowns per head.*	*Crowns per head.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per head.*
Weighing less than 150 kilograms (331 pounds)	9.00	7.50	2.41	2.01
Weighing not less than 150 kilograms and not more than 240 kilograms (529 pounds)	18.00	12.00	4.82	3.22
	Per kg.	*Per kg.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Weighing more than 240 kilograms	.06	.05	.007	.006
	Per head.	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*
Sheep	2.50	2.00	.67	.54
	Per kg.	*Per kg.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Swine	.17	.13	.021	.016
Lowest duty imposed (independent of weight)	*Per head.* 5.00	*Per head.* 4.00	*Per head.* 1.34	*Per head.* 1.07
Other meat animals	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.				
Bone, crude or ground	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
	Per kg.	*Per kg.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Fats, not specified[b]	.06	.04	.007	.005
Fats, waste	.04	Free.	.005	Free.
	Per 100 kg.		*Per 100 lbs.*	
Fertilizers	.50	Free.	.061	Free.
Hair, not curled	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Horns, not prepared	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
	Per kg.		*Per lb.*	
Lard and leaf fat[b]	.13	.10	.016	.012
Meat:				
Canned—				
Fresh meat, including corned beef	.40	.30	.049	.036
Other	.65	.50	.079	.061
Fresh or cured—				
Bacon, not smoked	.20	.15	.024	.018
Hams, not smoked	.40	.30	.049	.036
Sausages and tongues	.50	.40	.061	.049
Smoked	.50	.40	.061	.049
Other, including sausage casings and blood	.12	.10	.015	.012
Meat extracts, soup tablets, etc.[c]	.65	.50	.079	.061
Oils:				
Oleo oil[b]	.06	.04	.007	.005
Other, including olein[d]	.06	.04	.007	.005
Oleomargarin[b]	.25	.15	.030	.018
Rennet, natural	.08	.06	.010	.007
Stearic and palmitic acid and similar substances for the manufacture of candles	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Tallow[b]	.06	.04	.007	.005
POULTRY AND GAME.				
Poultry:				
Alive—	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*
Chickens	.35	.30	.094	.080
Ducks	.70	.60	.19	.16
Geese	1.00	.80	.27	.21
Turkeys	1.20	1.00	.32	.27
	Per kg.	*Per kg.*	*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*
Dressed	.40	.30	.049	.036
Reindeer flesh and game birds	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.

[a] The weight of cattle may be estimated by means of measurement according to methods established by the finance and customs department.

[b] Tare: In casks, 18 per cent.

[c] Weight of immediate packing included.

[d] Tare: In barrels or casks, single or double, 18 per cent; in glassware, without other wrapper, 20 per cent; in glassware in a plain basket with straw, 30 per cent; in glassware in two plain baskets with straw, or in cases with sawdust or similar material, 40 per cent; in earthen jars, 30 per cent; in earthen jars in a plain basket with straw, 40 per cent; in earthen jars in two plain baskets with straw, 50 per cent.

FRANCE.

TRADE AS AFFECTED BY TARIFF.

The French tariff of 1892 is dual in form. Instead of prescribing merely the general rates of duty and permitting the executive power by treaty to reduce those rates in return for reciprocal favors from other countries, the law likewise fixed by a minimum tariff the extent of reduction which might be accorded by treaty.

Countries entitled to minimum rates.—The minimum rates by treaty are to be imposed on all imports from the following countries: Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Santo Domingo, Servia, Spain and the Canary Islands, Spanish possessions off the coast of Morocco, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Tripoli, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

The benefit of the minimum rate is granted to the following countries only on certain specified products: Brazil, British Central Africa, British East Africa, British India, Canada, Ceylon, China, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, Dutch Colonies, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Kongo Free State, Nicaragua, Salvador, Seychelles Islands, Uganda, the United States, and Zanzibar.

The packing-house products of the United States, which, under the commercial agreement of 1898, are admitted at the minimum tariff rates are canned meats, sausages and assimilated products, and lard.

Live meat animals and packing-house products of non-European origin imported from a country of Europe are liable to a surtax of 3.60 francs per 100 kilograms (32 cents per 100 pounds). Lard, tallow, nonedible fats, bones, hoofs, and crude horns of European origin imported from a country other than that of production are liable to a surtax of 2 francs per 100 kilograms (18 cents per 100 pounds).

Sanitary inspection of all meat animals and fresh meats is required; in the case of salted, pickled, or smoked pork imported (except in small quantities) from the United States, a certificate of inspection from the United States Department of Agriculture is required, supplemented by inspection on the part of French officials; inspection of sausages and similar products from the United States is required. Fees for inspection are charged, except in the case of sausages; for fresh meat the fee is 1 franc per 100 kilograms (9 cents per 100 pounds) or fraction thereof, and for salted pork from the United States, 1.50 francs per 100 kilograms (13 cents per 100 pounds).

Certain requirements.—Meat animals and fresh meat may be imported only at designated custom-houses, and salted pork from the United States only at Dunkirk, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseille, Boulogne, and Dieppe. Fresh mutton may be imported only in quarters, the pluck adhering to one of the fore quarters. Fresh beef and pork may be imported in whole, half, or quarter carcasses, but the complete animal should be presented with the lungs adhering naturally. The internal organs must show no trace of scraping or scratching. Choice cuts of beef, such as the tenderloin or the sirloin, may be admitted separately, but the heart, liver, kidneys, and tongues of cattle or hogs can not be imported separately. Inspection

is dispensed with in the case of domestic rabbits (killed), and also in the case of parts of animals carried by travelers for their own use.

TABLE 9.—*Import duties of France on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Original denomination.		United States equivalent.	
	General.	Minimum.	General.	Minimum.
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.				
Cattle:	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Dollars*	*Dollars*
Bulls, oxen, cows, bullocks, steers, and heifers	*per 100 kg.* 30	*per 100 kg.* 20	*per 100 lbs.* 2.63	*per 100 lbs.* 1.75
Calves	40	25	3.50	2.19
Goats:	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*	*Per head.*
Bucks and does	4.50	3	.87	.58
Kids	2	1.50	.39	.29
Sheep:	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Rams, wethers, and ewes	40	25	3.50	2.19
Lambs weighing not more than 10 kilograms (22 pounds)	*Per head.* 4	*Per head.* 2.25	*Per head.* .77	*Per head.* .43
Swine:	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hogs	25	15	2.19	1.31
Pigs weighing not more than 15 kilograms (33 pounds)	*Per head.* 4	*Per head.* 2.25	*Per head.* .77	*Per head.* .43
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.				
Beef and mutton: [a]	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Fresh	50	35	4.38	3.06
Salted, pickled, or smoked	50	30	4.38	2.63
Bones, hoofs, and horns:				
Crude	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Prepared in sheets [b]	4	3	.35	.26
Canned meat [c]	20	15	1.75	1.31
Compound lard [d]	40	25	3.50	2.19
Fats, not specified:				
Edible	35	25	3.06	2.19
Other	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Fertilizers	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Hair, exclusive of horse hair:				
Raw	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Combed or carded—				
Mohair	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Other	15	10	1.31	.88
In bunches	15	10	1.31	.88
Lard:				
For culinary use, etc. [d]	40	25	3.50	2.19
For industrial use, denaturalized	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Meat extracts [c]	40	30	3.50	2.63
Oils, animal:				
Lard oil [d]	40	25	3.50	2.19
Other, including lard oil for lubricating purposes, denaturalized	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Oleic acid	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Oleomargarine [e]	35	25	3.06	2.19
Pork:				
Fresh	40	25	3.50	2.19
Salted, pickled, or smoked, including hams and bacon	50	30	4.38	2.63
Sausage, blood pudding, minced meat, and meat pâtés	100	50	8.75	4.38
Sausage casings and bladders [b]	10	----------	.88	----------
Stearic acid [b]	10	8	.88	.70
Stearin, palmitin, and olein:				
Derived from hog fat	40	25	3.50	2.19
Other	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Tallow	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Other animal products and wastes, not specified, crude	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
POULTRY AND GAME.				
Game:				
Alive or dressed	25	20	2.19	1.75
Canned [c]	75	60	6.57	5.25
Pâtés de foie gras [c]	75	60	6.57	5.25
Poultry and pigeons, alive or dressed	20	----------	1.75	----------

[a] Including also other meat, except pork.
[b] Gross weight.
[c] Including the weight of interior packing.
[d] Tare: When imported in barrels or boxes, 16 per cent; but this rate does not apply when the article is imported in soft-wood barrels with wooden hoops.
[e] By law of Apr. 16, 1897, oleomargarin must be plainly marked and must not be artificially colored.

DENMARK.

DETERMINATION OF TARE.

Denmark has only a single schedule of duties, which was enacted in 1863. Live meat animals and many packing-house products are free of duty. The duties are expressed in skillings, not in the present monetary unit (crowns).

Imports from the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland are exempt from duty.

Specific duties are levied on the net weight of goods. The weight of the following wrappers is included in the dutiable net weight: Glassware, paper, tin foil, etc., covering each article; packing cloth as a covering for textiles; straw to protect glass; wrappers usually sold with the goods in retail trade; bobbins, spools, etc.

The net weight may be ascertained directly or by deducting from the gross weight allowances for tare. When no other legal tare is prescribed the following tare allowances may be granted: In casks or cases, 16 per cent; in casks and cases as outer packages for bottles, glasses, and jars, 10 per cent; in baskets as outer packages for bottles, glasses, and jars, 5 per cent; in glass demijohns, if not covered, 8 per cent, if in single baskets with straw, 17 per cent, if in double baskets with straw, 24 per cent; in metal receptacles, 12 per cent; in straw matting, 5 per cent; in single or double wrappings of cloth, gunny, cotton, cane, bast, etc., 2 per cent; wooden frames to protect the edges of paper, zinc plate, etc., 3 per cent.

TABLE 10.—*Import duties of Denmark on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Skillings.	Dollars.
	Per pund.	*Per pound.*
Live meat animals	Free.	Free.
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.		
Blood	Free.	Free.
Bone, unmanufactured, including ground	Free.	Free.
Comestibles, prepared, not specified	Free.	Free.
Fat, not specified	Free.	Free.
Fertilizers	Free.	Free.
Hair, unmanufactured	Free.	Free.
Horns, horn plates and tips, and hoofs	Free.	Free.
Lard	Free.	Free.
Meat:		
Canned, including pâtés	7	0.035
Other	Free.	Free.
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS—concluded.		
Oils:	*Per pund.*	*Per pound.*
Oleo oil	Free.	Free.
Other [a]	2	0.010
Olein [a] and oleic acid	2	.010
Oleomargarin	Free.	Free.
Stearin, palmitin, margarin, and other fats from which the olein has been extracted [b]	3	.015
Tallow [b]	2	.010
Waste, not specified	Free.	Free.
POULTRY AND GAME.		
Poultry and game:		
Canned	7	.035
Game, dressed	4.5	.023
Other	Free.	Free.

[a] Tare: In single barrels, 18 per cent; in double barrels, when the water is drawn off, 34 per cent; in bottles, flasks, or jars packed in cases, 40 per cent; not in cases, 30 per cent; in metal receptacles, 16 per cent.

[b] Tare: In barrels or cases, 10 per cent.

ITALY.

CONVENTIONAL RATES.

By treaties the conventional rate applies to imports from Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, France (except on silk and silk goods), Germany, Greece

(except on wines), Honduras, Japan, Kongo Free State, Korea, Liberia, Morocco, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Santo Domingo, Servia, Siam, Spain (to be abrogated November 21, 1905), Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela, and Zanzibar. Concessions in rates, which together constitute the conventional tariff, were granted in the treaties with Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, and Switzerland.

Basis of duties.—The basis on which import duties in general are levied is as follows:

(1) Per gross weight on merchandise whose tariff rate is not more than 20 lire per 100 kilograms ($1.75 per 100 pounds).

(2) Per legal net weight on merchandise whose tariff rate is more than 20 lire, but not more than 40 lire per 100 kilograms (more than $1.75, but not more than $3.50 per 100 pounds).

(3) Per actual net weight on merchandise whose tariff rate is more than 40 lire per 100 kilograms ($3.50 per 100 pounds).

Gross weight indicates the weight of the merchandise, together with all kinds of interior and exterior packing.

Legal net weight indicates the gross weight of the merchandise decreased by fixed percentages, as follows: For meat extracts in cases containing earthenware, stoneware, porcelain or glass jars, 50 per cent; in cases containing cans holding not more than 5 kilograms of extract, 30 per cent; in cases containing larger cans, 16 per cent; for other articles, in cases, hogsheads, barrels, tubs, or pails of wood, 8 per cent; in crates, baskets, hampers, etc., 5 per cent; in packing of matting, cloth, gunny, cotton, etc., if hooped with iron, 5 per cent, if not hooped with iron 4 per cent. In crates the open spaces on any side must not exceed the surface occupied by cross pieces.

Liquids dutiable according to gross weight, if imported in tank cars, shall be assessed on their actual weight increased 20 per cent. Articles liable to duty at the legal net weight shall be dutiable according to gross weight if imported in receptacles not recognized in the tare allowances.

Actual net weight indicates the weight of the merchandise without the weight of exterior packing.

Oleomargarin must be plainly marked and not artificially colored. If not fit to be used as butter, it may be imported free of duty.

Inspection fees are as follows: Oxen, 2 lire (39 cents) per head; sheep and goats, 20 centesimi (4 cents) per head; swine, not more than 20 kilograms in weight, 25 centesimi (5 cents) per head; other swine, 50 centesimi (10 cents) per head; meat, 2 lire per 100 kilograms (18 cents per 100 pounds); lard and other fats, 50 centesimi per 100 kilograms (4 cents per 100 pounds).

Merchandise proceeding from countries in which Italian vessels and products are subject to discriminatory treatment may be burdened with increased duties not exceeding 50 per cent of the duty inscribed in the general tariff. When relating to merchandise duty free under the general tariff, the same may be burdened with an import duty up to 25 per cent of their official commercial valuation.

PROHIBITED IMPORTATIONS.

The importation of sheep and cattle from the following countries is prohibited: Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt, Bulgaria, Greece, Cape Colony, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Zanzibar, Somaliland, Abyssinia, Eritrea, Hindustan, Siam, and Australia. The importation of cattle from Malta and of swine from Turkey, Cyprus, Egypt, and the United States is also prohibited. Sheep from Malta must undergo veterinary inspection; cattle from Russian ports on the Black and Azov seas must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection. The importation of pork—salted, smoked, or otherwise cured—is prohibited, except from the following countries when accompanied by an inspection certificate: Austria-Hungary, Servia, Germany, Switzerland, France, Denmark, and the United States.

TABLE 11.—*Import duties of Italy on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Original denomination.		United States equivalent.	
	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.	*Lire per head.*	*Lire per head.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per head.*
Cattle:				
Bulls	18		3.47	
Oxen	38		7.33	
Cows	12		2.32	
Bullocks, steers, heifers, and calves	8		1.54	
Sheep and goats	3		.58	
Swine:				
Weighing not more than 10 kilograms (22 pounds)	3	0.75	.58	0.14
Weighing more than 10 kilograms but not more than 20 kilograms (44 pounds)	3	3	.58	.58
Weighing more than 20 kilograms	10	3.75	1.93	.72
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Bones, horn, and similar substances, unmanufactured	Free.		Free.	
Fats, other than lard	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Fatty acids which solidify at above 40°, but below 48° (centigrade)	4		.35	
Fertilizers	Free.		Free.	
Hair, except horsehair:				
Raw	Free.		Free.	
Dyed	10		.88	
Lard	10		.88	
Meat:				
Fresh or cooked	12		1.05	
From the Vestino Valley, not exceeding 30 quintals (6,614 pounds) annually		6		.53
Salted, smoked, or otherwise prepared	25	25	2.19	2.19
Castradina (dried or pickled mutton), not exceeding 4,000 quintals (881,849 pounds) annually		5		.44
Meat extracts and soup tablets	40		3.50	
Liquid condiments for soup in receptacles of not less than 25 kilograms (55.1 pounds)		25		2.19
Condensed soups and meat extracts		20		1.75
Oils, fixed, not specified	24		2.10	
Oleic acid and olein	4		.35	
Sausage casings:				
Fresh	Free.		Free.	
Salted	4		.35	
Stearic acid, stearin, and palmitin	8	8	.70	.70
POULTRY AND GAME.				
Game	15		1.31	
Poultry	5		.44	

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

IMPORTANT PROSPECTIVE CHANGES.

The present tariff law of Austria-Hungary was enacted in 1882. By treaties concluded in 1891 with Belgium, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, these rates were reduced, and thus a conventional tariff was framed which is now applied on imports from all countries enjoying most-favored-nation treatment. Special concessions were granted to Servia, in virtue of its geographic position, but these were not extended to any other country. By the treaty with Russia of 1894 it was guaranteed that the customs duties on Russian cereals should not exceed those then in force.

The duties under this tariff were fixed in terms of the gold florin formerly established, equal in value to 48.2 cents. After the monetary change of 1892, 42 gold florins were made equivalent to 100 of the new gold crowns then established, which were valued at 20.3 cents each.

Following the example of Germany, a new tariff bill was introduced into the legislatures of Austria and Hungary, carrying considerable increases in duties, especially on agricultural products, and providing minimum duties on cereals below which concessions might not be made by treaty. The duties in this bill are stated in crowns. Although this tariff law has not yet been enacted, a treaty has been concluded with Germany modifying the rates to be established. Reduction was not made in the case of live meat animals and was made only in the case of sausages, sausage casings, and tallow among the packing-house products. Other treaties are under negotiation to take the place of those with Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Servia, which have been denounced. These negotiations have doubtless been delayed by the failure of the enactment of the law up to this time. In the case of Italy and Switzerland the most-favored-nation treatment has been continued pending negotiations, and undoubtedly similar temporary arrangements will be made with the other countries named.

The countries which are guaranteed most-favored-nation treatment, but are not granted direct reductions in rates, are as follows: Bulgaria (until March 1, 1906), Denmark, Egypt, France, Greece, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In comparing the proposed rates with those now imposed on live meat animals and packing-house products a considerable advance will be found in almost every instance. It should be borne in mind, however, that the items compared do not in all cases represent precisely the same products. Under the proposed act a much more detailed classification has been introduced than that now in force. The schedule adopted in the table below follows more closely the proposed law, variations being shown as far as possible by means of foot-notes.

It is provided that a special surtax may be imposed on imports from countries that subject Austro-Hungarian goods to discriminating treatment. Under the present law the surtax is fixed at 30 per cent of the regular duty or, in the case of duty-free articles, 15 per cent ad valorem. Under the proposed law a surtax may be imposed not to exceed 200 per cent of the regular duty, or in the case of duty-free articles 100 per cent ad valorem.

Duties not exceeding 3 florins per 100 kilograms under the present law, or 7.50 crowns under the proposed law (66 or 69 cents, respectively, per 100 pounds), are levied in general on gross weight, while higher duties are levied on net weight, which is to be ascertained by deducting from the gross weight the tare allowances established by law. Such allowances as are at present in force are indicated by footnotes. How far these allowances will be changed when the new law is put into effect it is, of course, impossible to say.

TABLE 12.—*Import duties of Austria-Hungary on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Original denomination.				United States equivalent.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.	
	General.	Conventional.	General.	German treaty.	General.	Conventional.	General.	German treaty.
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.								
	Florins pr. head.	*Florins pr. head.*	*Crowns pr. head.*	*Crowns pr. head.*	*Dollars pr. head.*	*Dollars pr. head.*	*Dollars pr. head.*	*Dollars pr. head.*
Cattle:								
Oxen	15.00	[a] 12.75	60.00	.....	7.23	6.15	12.18	.....
Bulls	4.00	4.00	30.00	.....	1.93	1.93	6.09	.....
Cows	3.00	3.00	30.00	.....	1.45	1.45	6.09	.....
Bullocks, steers and heifers	3.00	2.50	18.00	.....	1.45	1.20	3.65	.....
Calves	1.50	1.50	5.00	.....	.72	.72	1.02	.....
Goats:								
Bucks and does	.50	.50	2.50	.....	.24	.24	.51	.....
Kids	.25	.25	1.50	.....	.12	.12	.30	.....
Sheep:								
Rams, wethers, and ewes	.50	.50	2.50	.....	.24	.24	.51	.....
Lambs	.25	.25	1.50	.....	.12	.12	.30	.....
Swine:								
Hogs—								
Weighing more than 120 kilograms (265 pounds)	3.00	1.50	22.00	.....	1.45	.72	4.47	.....
Weighing more than 10 kilograms (22 pounds), but not more than 120 kilograms			12.00	.....			2.44	.....
Pigs, weighing not more than 10 kilograms	.30	.30	1.50	.....	.14	.14	.30	.....
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Bacon [b]	16.00	.....	45.00	.....	3.50	.....	4.14	.....
Bones, hoofs, and horns for turning and carving	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free
Edible products, not elsewhere specified, including canned [c]	40.00	35.00	120.00	.....	8.75	7.65	11.05	.....
Fat and grease, not elsewhere specified:								
Edible [d]	1.00	.....	35.00	.....	.22	.....	3.22	.....
Other			2.50	.....			.23	.....
Fertilizers, animal	Free.	.....	Free.	.....	Free.	.....	Free.	.....
Hair	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Lard and goose fat [b]	16.00	.....	45.00	.....	3.50	.....	4.14	.....
Meat, n. e. s. [e]:								
Fresh	6.00	5.00	30.00	.....	1.31	1.31	2.76	.....
Prepared (salted, pickled, dried or smoked)			45.00	.....			4.14	.....
Sausages	25.00	16.00	100.00	50.00	5.47	3.50	9.21	4.60
Meat extract: [f]								
Liquid	40.00	15.00	120.00	.....	8.75	3.28	11.05	.....
Solid	40.00	30.00	120.00	.....	8.75	6.56	11.05	.....

[a] In the case of frontier traffic with Servia 4 florins ($1.93) per head.

[b] Tare: In pots, 16 per cent; in barrels and in hard-wood tubs or pails, 13 per cent; in soft-wood tubs or pails, 11 per cent; in baskets, 7 per cent; in skins, burlaps, or bagging, 6 per cent.

[c] Tare: In boxes or barrels, 16 per cent; in baskets, 10 per cent; in bagging, 6 per cent.

[d] If for industrial use, denaturalized, the duty under the new law is 4.50 crowns per 100 kilograms (41 cents per 100 pounds).

[e] Tare: In boxes and barrels, 14 per cent; in baskets, 9 per cent; in single light bags or bagging, 1 per cent; in other bags or bagging, 2 per cent.

[f] Tare: In boxes or barrels containing pots, 50 per cent; in boxes or barrels containing tin cans, 30 per cent.

TABLE 12.—*Import duties of Austria-Hungary on meat animals and packing-house products*—Concluded.

Article.	Original denomination.				United States equivalent.			
	Present.		Proposed.		Present.		Proposed.	
	General.	Conventional.	General.	German treaty.	General.	Conventional.	General.	German treaty.
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS—concluded.	*Florins per 100 kg.*	*Florins per 100 kg.*	*Crowns per 100 kg.*	*Crowns per 100 kg.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*
Oils, animal:								
Oleo oil	1.00	.....	35.00	.....	0.22	.....	3.22	.....
Other—								
In bottles, jars, and similar receptacles weighing less than 25 kilograms (55.1 pounds) [a]	10.00	10.00	30.00	.....	2.19	2.19	2.76	.....
In casks, skins, or bladders [b]	4.00	4.00	10.00	.....	.87	.87	.92	.....
Oleic acid	2.00	.....	6.00	.....	.44	.....	.55	.....
Oleomargarin [c]	10.00	.....	35.00	.....	2.19	.....	3.22	.....
Rennet [d]	6.00	6.00	45.00	.....	1.31	1.31	4.14	.....
Sausage casings, including bladders	2.00	2.00	8.00	5.00	.44	.44	.74	0.46
Stearic and palmitic acids [e]	6.00	.....	14.00	.....	1.31	.....	1.29	.....
Tallow, not edible, including pressed tallow	1.00	.....	2.50	2.50	22	.....	.23	.23
Other animal products, not specified	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....
POULTRY AND GAME.								
Game:								
Alive	Free.	.....	Free.	.....	Free.	.....	Free.	.....
Dressed	6.00	.....	20.00	.....	1.31	.....	1.84	.....
Poultry:								
Alive [f]	Free.	Free.	8.00	.....	Free.	Free.	.74	.....
Dressed [g]	6.00	3.00	25.00	.....	1.31	.66	2.30	.....

[a] Tare: In boxes, 20 per cent; in baskets, 16 per cent.
[b] Including oils imported in the frontier traffic in bottles, jars, or similar receptacles, unsealed; likewise oils imported in bottles, jars, etc., weighing not less than 25 kilograms (55.1 pounds).
[c] Tare: In pots, 16 per cent; in barrels and in hard-wood tubs or pails, 13 per cent; in soft-wood tubs or pails, 11 per cent; in baskets, 7 per cent; in skins, burlaps, or bagging, 6 per cent.
[d] Tare; In boxes and barrels, 14 per cent; in baskits, 9 per aent; in single light bags or bagging, 1 per cent; in other bags or bagging, 2 per cent.
[e] Tare: In boxes and barrels, 13 per cent; in bagging, 2 per cent.
[f] Under the new law the governments of Austria and Hungary are empowered to order the duty to be reckoned by the head.
[g] Tare: In boxes and barrels, 16 per cent; in baskets, 9 per cent; in bagging, 4 per cent.

RUSSIA.

NEW TARIFF AND TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

The Russian tariff now in force was enacted in 1891. The unit of value employed was the gold ruble then in force, valued at 77.2 cents. The monetary change in 1897 reduced the gold value of the ruble to 51.5 cents. By decree of February 8 20, 1899, the duties previously expressed in the old rubles were ordered to be recalculated at 1½ times their former amount in terms of the new rubles. The rates thus recalculated are shown below.

The conventional treaty now in force consists of the rates granted by treaties with Bulgaria, France (including Tunis), Germany, Portugal, and Servia. The treaty with Austria-Hungary guarantees to that country the concessions made by the German treaty of 1894. Portugal is granted the conventional tariff only on specified articles, not including live animals and packing-house products. Other countries which are granted by treaty the most-favored-

nation treatment are as follows: Belgium, China, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Kongo Free State, Korea, the Netherlands, Peru, Siam, Spain (partial), Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Zanzibar.

In addition to the general and conventional tariff shown below, a maximum tariff was established in 1894 by fixing surtaxes of 20 per cent and 30 per cent of the general tariff rates on many specified articles. This maximum tariff is not at present enforced against any country, but may be imposed by ministerial order on products of countries which fail to accord the most-favored-nation treatment to Russian products.

TABLE 13.—*Import duties of Russia on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Original denomination.			United States equivalent.		
	Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect March 1, 1906.	Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect March 1, 1906.
	General.	Conventional.	General.	General.	Conventional.	General.
	Rubles per pood.	*Rubles per pood.*	*Rubles per pood.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*
Live meat animals	Free.		Free.	Free.		Free.
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.						
Bones, crude:						
Not ground	Free.		Free.			
Ground [a]	0.03		0.03	0.04		0.04
Edible products, not specified [a]	.18		.18	.26		.26
Fat pressed, or rendered [a]	[b] 1.80		1.12½	[b] 2.57		1.60
Fats, not specified [a] [c]	[b] .75		.75	[b] 1.07		1.07
Hair [d]	.18		.60	.26		.86
Horns, hoofs, and animal products, not specified	Free.		Free.	Free.		Free.
Meat, except pork: [e]						
Canned	[a] 7.50	6.37½	[a] 10.00	[a] 10.70	9.09	[a] 14.26
Cured—						
Dried	1.50	1.20	1.50	2.14	1.71	2.14
Other, including sausages						
Fresh and other [a]	.18		.18	.26		.26
Meat extracts	[a] 7.50	6.37½	[a] 10.00	[a] 10.70	9.09	[a] 14.26
Oils, not specified [f]	[b] 3.30		3.30	[b] 4.71		4.71
Olein [a]	[b] 1.80		1.80	[b] 2.57		2.57
Oleomargarin	Prohibited.		Prohibited.	Prohibited.		Prohibited.
Sausage casings, including stomachs	Free		Free.	Free.		Free.
Stearin and palmitin [a]	[b] 2.55		2.55	[b] 3.64		3.64
POULTRY AND GAME.						
Game [a]	.18		.18	.26		.26
Poultry [g]	Free.		Free.	Free.		Free.

[a] Gross weight.
[b] At present subject to a surtax of 20 per cent.
[c] Further defined under the law now in force as follows: "Containing not more than 50 per cent of fatty acids in a free state, provided that the fats containing more than 30 per cent of fatty acids in a free state do not test more than 42° C., determined by Dalican's method."
[d] Tare: In simple bagging, 1 per cent; in double bagging, 2 per cent.
[e] The importation of edible pork products (except lard) is prohibited.
[f] Tare: In boxes or cases, 9 per cent; in barrels, 17 per cent; in cans, 12 per cent; in iron, zinc, or copper receptacles, 20 per cent; in glass receptacles, 30 per cent; in stoneware, 40 per cent.
[g] The importation of pigeons is prohibited except by special permit of the minister of finance.

In 1903 Russia adopted a new tariff, which has since been made the basis of treaty negotiations. This tariff is to go into effect March 1, 1906. Only one treaty has thus far been concluded under the new tariff—that with Germany—which makes no concessions on live animals or packing-house products. The treaty of 1893 with France, granting reductions in rates, has been denounced, but an older treaty guaranteeing the most-favored-nation treatment will continue in force. Negotiations looking to the preparation of new treaties are in progress.

Special regulations are in effect governing trade with Finland and with the countries of Asia. By treaty with Persia special tariff rates are fixed which are not applied on imports from other countries, but most-favored-nation treatment is not granted. Imports of European origin over the Asiatic frontier are subjected to the same rates as if entering on the European frontier.

The classification employed in the tariff of 1891 was retained in the new tariff. The comparison between old and new rates may, therefore, be made much more satisfactorily than in the case of Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Switzerland. Since the new tariff was first published, however, the classification of fats has been altered, by which the rate on pressed or rendered fats was increased. This explains the apparent decrease in the duty on that product under the new tariff. The fats and oils are at present, moreover, subject to a surtax of 20 per cent, which it is by no means unlikely will be retained if the new tariff is put into force. Aside from these apparent decreases, the only changes in rates that affect packing-house products are increased duties on hair, canned meat, and meat extracts.

SPAIN.

VARIOUS TREATMENT OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

The import duties of Spain are contained in two tariffs. The first or general tariff is applied in the case of all countries to which the second or lower tariff is not expressly conceded. In addition to these two tariffs, however, still lower rates have been granted by treaties with Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and its Colonies, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland, which together constitute a conventional tariff.

The rates prescribed for frontier traffic with Portugal are special in their nature and do not apply in the case of imports from other countries. With this exception imports from the following countries, as well as from those already named, are admitted at the lowest rates of duty prescribed, either in the second tariff or the conventional tariff: Anam, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France and Algeria, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Italy (denounced after November 21, 1905), Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Russia, Salvador, Siam, Tunis, Turkey, United Kingdom and Colonies, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Colombia and Ecuador are entitled to the rates prescribed in the second tariff, but not to conventional rates. Imports from other countries, including the United States, are subject to the full rates given in the first column.

Imports from Spanish Colonies are subject to privileged treatment. In addition to import duties shown in the table, imports are subject to the following transport taxes:

Commodity.	Pesetas, per metric ton.	Dollars, per long ton.
Fertilizers	0.25	0.049
Other packing-house products and live animals:		
From Mediterranean ports, from other European ports, and from African ports on the Atlantic north of Cape Bojador	2.50	.49
From other foreign ports	5.00	.98

Duties are levied on gross weight, except in the case of bones and horns, sausages, sausage casings, and poultry and game.

The importation of lard not obtained by melting is prohibited from the United States, and of swine and sausage from Algeria. Pork from the United States, if accompanied with certificates of origin and inspection, is exempted from inspection in Spain.

TABLE 14.—*Import duties of Spain on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Original denomination.			United States equivalent.		
	Full tariff.	Second tariff.	Conventional.	Full tariff.	Second tariff.	Conventional.
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.						
Cattle:	*Pesetas per head.*	*Pesetas per head.*	*Pesetas per head.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per head.*
Oxen, bulls, and bullocks	40	40	(a)	7.72	7.72	(a)
Cows	35	35	(a)	6.76	6.76	(a)
Milch cows			25			4.82
Calves	25	25	(a)	4.82	4.82	(a)
Sheep and goats	2.40	2.40	(a)	.46	.46	(a)
Swine	20	20	(a)	3.86	3.86	(a)
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.						
	Per kg.	*Per kg.*		*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	
Bones and horn, raw or cut	.15	.10		.01	.009	
	Per 100 kg.	*Per 100 kg.*		*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	
Fats, animal, not specified [b]	1.30	1		.11	.09	
Fertilizers, natural (except guano)	.05	.05	(a)	.004	.004	(a)
Hair	2.40	2		.21	.18	
Lard	50	50		4.38	4.38	
Meat:						
Beef, mutton, etc.—						
Pickled and jerked beef	11.60	11.60		1.02	1.02	
Other	18	18	(d)	1.58	1.58	(d)
Pork, including bacon	50	50	(d)	4.38	4.38	(d)
	Per kg.	*Per kg.*		*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	
Sausages [c]	1.95	1.50		.17	.13	
Olein and oleic acid	.12	.10		.01	.009	
	Per 100 kg.	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 kg.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Oleomargarine [c]	72	60	40	6.30	5.25	3.50
Sausage casings [c]	25.35	19.50		2.22	1.71	
Stearin, in lumps, and stearic acid	24	20		2.10	1.75	
Tallow	1.30	1		.11	.09	
Wastes, animal, unmanufactured	.65	.50		.06	.04	
POULTRY AND GAME.						
	Per kg.	*Per kg.*		*Per lb.*	*Per lb.*	
Poultry, alive or dressed, and small game	1	.80	(a)	.09	.07	(a)

[a] If of Portuguese origin imported by land, free.

[b] Including hog fat with strips of flesh attached, if denaturalized by addition of 1 per cent of caustic soda.

[c] Certificate of origin required.

[d] Fresh meat of Portuguese origin, not exceeding 3 kilograms, imported by land, free

SWITZERLAND.

REMOVAL OF DISADVANTAGES.

In 1902 the new tariff act was passed which will go into effect January 1, 1906. Under that act conventions have thus far been concluded with Germany and Italy by which many of the rates enacted are reduced. Further reduction may be expected if the negotiations now being carried on with other countries succeed.

Under the act now in force, which dates from 1891, treaties carrying reductions in rate were concluded with Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, Norway, and Spain, which together constitute the present conventional tariff. Other countries from which imports are by treaty liable to the same rates are as follows: Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Japan, Kongo Free State, the Netherlands, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States since 1900 have been subjected to the general tariff rates, but after January 1, 1906, when the new tariff comes into force, only the conventional duties are to be applied.

Under the new tariff the rates prescribed are in a number of cases higher than those now in force. The increase is especially marked in the case of live meat animals. The advance in the conventional rates on live meat animals and packing-house products is less than the increase in the general rates. It is therefore much to the advantage of the United States that meat products will, after 1905, no longer be subjected to higher duties than its competitors.

TABLE 15.—*Import duties of Switzerland on meat animals and packing-house products.*

Article.	Original denomination.				United States equivalent.			
	Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect Jan. 1, 1906.		Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect Jan. 1, 1906.	
	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.[a]	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.[a]
LIVE MEAT ANIMALS.	*Francs per head.*	*Francs per head.*	*Francs per head.*	*Francs per head.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per head.*	*Dollars per head.*
Cattle:								
Bulls and bullocks	25	.....	50	.....	4.82	.....	9.65	.....
With milk teeth, for slaughter	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	5.79
Oxen, including steers which have lost one or both central milk teeth	30	15	50	32	5.79	2.90	9.65	6.18
Cows, including heifers which have lost one or both central milk teeth	25	18	50	30	4.82	3.47	9.65	5.79
Steers and heifers with milk teeth	20	12	25	20	3.86	2.32	4.82	3.86
Calves—								
Fat, weighing more than 60 kilograms (132 pounds)	10	.....	20	15	1.93	.....	3.86	2.90
Other	6	5	15	10	1.16	.96	2.90	1.93
Goats	2	.....	2	.....	.39	.....	.39	.....
Sheep	2	.50	2	.50	.39	.096	.39	.096
Swine:								
Weighing more than 60 kilograms (132 pounds)	8	5	15	[b] 10	1.54	.96	2.90	[b] 1.93
Other	8	4	20	10	1.54	.77	3.86	1.93

[a] Rates contained in the treaties with Germany and Italy. [b] If for slaughter.

TABLE 15.—*Import duties of Switzerland on meat animals and packing-house products*—Concluded.

Article.	Original denomination.				United States equivalent.			
	Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect Jan. 1, 1906.		Present tariff.		New tariff to go into effect Jan. 1, 1906.	
	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.	General.	Conventional.
	Francs per 100 kg.	*Francs per 100 kg.*	*Francs per 100 kg.*	*Francs per 100 kg.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*	*Dollars per 100 lbs.*
PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.								
Blood	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....	Free	Free.	Free.	.....
Bones, bone meal, etc	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....	Free.	Free.	Free.	.....
Delicatessen, not specified, including pâtés	50	.....	50	50	4.38	.....	4.38	4.38
Fats, not specified:								
For industrial use	.50	.....	.50	.....	.044	.....	.044	.....
For use in cooking	15	10	20	.....	1.31	.88	1.75	.....
Hair, except horsehair and buffalo hair	.60	.....	Free.	.....	.053	.....	Free.	.....
Horns:								
Crude, including crude animal products not specified	.30	.30	Free.	.....	.026	.026	Free.	.....
Prepared or in plates, including bone in plates	1	.60	1	.60	.088	.053	.088	.053
Ground and cuttings	Free.	Free.	Free.	(*a*)	Free.	Free.	Free.	(*a*)
Lard	5	.....	5	.....	.44	.....	.44	.....
Meat:								
Fresh	6	4.50	17	[*b*] 10	.53	.39	1.48	[*b*] .88
Prepared—								
Salted or smoked, including bacon, dried	8	6	20	20	.70	.53	1.75	1.75
Hams	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1.23
Other, except delicatessen	8	6	25	25	.70	.53	2.19	2.19
Sausages and similar products	25	12	35	25	2.19	1.05	3.06	2.19
Specified kinds: Salami, salami, mortadelia, zamponi, and cotechini	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1.31
Meat extracts	40	.....	40	.....	3.50	.....	3.50	.....
Oils:								
Oleo oil	15	10	12.50	.....	1.31	.88	1.09	.....
Other [*c*]—								
For industrial use (neat's-foot oil, lard oil, etc.)	1	.....	.50	.....	.088	.....	.044	.....
For use as food—								
In receptacles of more than 10 kilograms (22 pounds) [*d*]	1	1	2	.....	.088	.088	.18	.....
In receptacles of not more than 10 kilograms [*d*]	20	.....	20	.....	1.75	.....	1.75	.....
Oleine [*e*]	1	1	1	.50	.088	.088	.088	.044
Oleomargarin	15	10	20	.....	1.31	.88	1.75	.....
Rennet	.60	.60	Free.	Free.	.053	.053	Free.	Free.
Rennet extract	2	2	2	.....	.18	.18	.18	.....
Sausage casings, including bladders	.60	.60	Free.	Free.	.053	.053	Free.	Free.
Soup, condensed	20	20	20	20	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Stearin [*c*] [*f*]	1	1	1	.....	.088	.088	.088	.....
Tallow:								
For industrial use	.50	.....	.50	.....	.044	.....	.044	.....
For use in cooking	15	10	12.50	.....	1.31	.88	1.09	.....
Wastes, animal, not specified	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
POULTRY AND GAME.								
Game:								
Dressed [*g*]	12	10	15	10	1.05	.88	1.31	.88
Prepared, except delicatessen			20	10			1.75	.88
Poultry:								
Alive [*h*]	6	4	15	4	.53	.35	1.31	.35
Dressed	12	6	20	4	1.05	.53	1.75	.35
Prepared, except delicatessen			30	10			2.63	.88

[*a*] Horn cuttings free.
[*b*] Except veal, on which the duty is 15 francs per 100 kilograms ($1.31 per 100 pounds).
[*c*] Oils or acids imported in tank cars are dutiable according to the net weight, increased by 15 per cent.
[*d*] Under the present tariff, in casks or in bottles, cans, etc., respectively.
[*e*] Under the present tariff, including oleic acid
[*f*] Under the present tariff, including stearic acid.
[*g*] By law of June 24, 1904, the importation of birds under game protection is prohibited.
[*h*] Under the present tariff, including game birds (except quails) alive.

Duties are in all cases based on gross weight, including the weight of the package usually employed. When goods are packed in an unusual manner, their net weight shall be increased by the addition of tare calculated at a fixed percentage.

A statistical fee of 1 centime per 100 kilograms (2 cents per long ton), or 1 centime per head (2 mills per head), is assessed on imports free of duty.

Special regulations are in force concerning frontier trade.

In the foregoing table the rates (both general and conventional) under the present and the new tariff are given in order to facilitate comparison. The schedule corresponds more directly to that under the new tariff. Variations occurring in the old tariff that could not be conveniently shown in the schedule are indicated by foot-notes. It should be borne in mind, however, that the rates under the new and the old tariff are not in all cases entirely comparable and also that the new conventional tariff is not yet in final form.

COUNTRIES OF SURPLUS.

ARGENTINA.

ABUNDANCE OF PASTURE LAND.

The principal meat animals of Argentina are cattle and sheep. Hog raising is only a minor industry. The natural pasture lands afford an opportunity for a large increase in the production of grass-fed cattle.

TABLE 16.—*Number of live meat animals and average number per square mile in Argentina, 1888 and 1901.*[a]

Kind	Total number.		Number per square mile.	
	Census, 1888.	Estimate, 1901.	Actual.	Possible.
Cattle	21,961,657	30,000,000	26	104
Sheep	66,706,099	120,000,000	104	648
Swine	393,758	800,000	1	26
Goats	1,894,386	3,100,000	3	39

[a] Argentine Yearbook, 1903, p. 173.

The size of a stock farm in Argentina ranges from 3,000 to 700,000 acres. It is estimated that on the natural pasture lands 6 acres will support one beef animal and 1 acre will support one sheep. In the Province of Cordoba the natural grass will feed about 800 cattle per league, or one animal for 8 acres, but the animals do not get fat. On the same land put into alfalfa, 3,000 head of cattle are kept fat the year round. Fattening cattle on corn in Argentina is as yet in an experimental stage and has not assumed any commercial importance.

FINE ANIMALS IMPORTED.

The stock raisers of Argentina are improving the quality of their herds by importing high-grade cattle and sheep from other countries. The Argentine Rural Society and other similar live-stock associations hold fairs to encourage the breeding of fine animals.

ARGENTINE MARKETS FOR LIVE STOCK.

The cattle intended for export from Argentina are shipped to Buenos Aires, a distance of from 450 to 750 miles from the stock farms, but the cheaper grades of cattle intended for local use are driven at least a good part of the distance to the city, because the prices received for them will not allow for freight charges.

In the beef supply of the city of Buenos Aires, there is a waste in the retail trade, especially in summer, as there is no refrigeration, and the meat can not be kept very long after butchering.

In May, 1905, a retail price quoted for beef suitable for boiling was equivalent to 6 cents per pound, for beef roast about 12 cents per

pound, and for imported ham about 90 cents per pound. Fresh meat, however, is sold by the piece, not by weight. Retail prices for fresh meat are subject to much fluctuation, even in a single day.

TABLE 17.—*Average weekly price per head for native (criollas) fat steers, at Buenos Aires 1899-1905.*[a]

Date.[b]	Price per head.	Date.[b]	Price per head.	Date.[b]	Price per head.	Date.	Price per head.
1899.		1901.		1903.		1905.	
January	$16.38	January	$20.06	January	$21.82	January 5–11	$22.72
April	17.80	April	19.67	April	22.72	February 3–8	22.72
July	20.52	July	20.78	July	21.23	March 2–8	22.29
October	22.26	October	20.36	October	20.17	April 6–12	24.42
						May 4–9	23.36
1900.		1902.		1904.		June 1–7	22.29
January	23.62	January	17.64	January	20.60		
April	22.92	April	17.26	April	21.23		
July	20.62	July	22.21	July 1–7	19.10		
October	24.74	October	24.10	October 1–7	27.04		

[a] From Review of River Plate, Buenos Aires.

[b] Prior to July 1, 1904, the exact dates to which these prices refer are not given in the Review of the River Plate, but an effort has been made in this table to quote prices for the first business week of each month named.

During the first six months of 1905, good, fat sheep, for the freezing plants, sold in Argentina at prices ranging from $3.40 to $4 per head.

CATTLE SHIPS AND FREIGHT CHARGES.

The carrying of cattle from the River Plata to Europe has been accompanied by more or less difficulty. A great majority of the cattle that have not fared well on ocean voyages were wild, untamed brutes. They were bruised and frightened in the railway cars coming to Buenos Aires. Arriving there, they were unaccustomed to close quarters, did not know how to eat dry food, and, being hustled about and lifted aboard in great cages high in the air, they were still more frightened. On board they knew still less how to adjust themselves to their new surroundings, and some very heavy losses resulted. Several vessels lost from 20 to 30 per cent of the animals on board.

The better grade of export cattle are shipped under much more favorable conditions. They are fed corn just prior to shipment, that they may become accustomed to it as a ration on shipboard.

The cattle shippers, especially when the trade was more prosperous, that is, prior to 1900, chartered the vessels which carried their cattle. In those years quotations of costs of charters were easily obtainable, but, beginning with 1900, the Review of the River Plate seldom quotes the cost of a charter of a cattle vessel for European ports.

The port to which most of the Argentine cattle were consigned, prior to the closing of the British ports to the infected cattle in 1900, was Deptford, a suburb of London. Here many of the cattle were slaughtered for London markets and quotations of Deptford-killed cattle were among the important meat quotations in English trade papers. In 1898, the cost of shipping cattle from Buenos Aires to Deptford was from $17 (£3 10s.) to $18.25 (£3 15s.) per head; in the following October a vessel was chartered to carry cattle at the rate of $21.30 (£4 7s. 6d.) per head, and during 1899 the charter rates ranged from $21 (£4 5s.) to $26.20 (£5 7s. 6d.) per head. In the first week of January, 1900, one vessel succeeded in obtaining the

high price of $34 (£7) per head for carrying cattle from Buenos Aires to Deptford. In 1903 a special agent of this Department reported the freight charge on cattle from Argentina to England at from $17 (£3 10s.) to $21.90 (£4 10s.) per head. These prices do not include the cost of feed. The freight rates from Atlantic ports in the United States to Liverpool in the spring of 1905 ranged from $7.50 to $9.50 per head.

The freight (charter) rates on sheep to Deptford from July 3 to July 9, 1898, were from $1.46 (6s.) to $1.58 (6s. 6d.) per head. One of the highest rates was charged by a vessel leaving the River Plata about the first of January, 1900, the charge being $2.07 (9s. 6d.).

Many of the sheep carried to Europe during 1904 and 1905 were taken to Antwerp, some of which were to supply mutton for the English markets. In the week ending April 16, 1904, a vessel was chartered to carry sheep to Antwerp from Buenos Aires at a cost equivalent to $1.95 (8s.) per head. In the week ending June 16, 1904, a rate of $2.07 (8s. 6d.) was charged; and in the week ending July 14, 1905, the Argentine shippers had to pay as much as $2.31 (9s. 6d.) per head to send their sheep to Antwerp. Argentine mutton, killed at Antwerp, is an important grade of meat in London.

BENEFITS FROM DECLINE IN CATTLE EXPORTS.

In 1900 the ports of the United Kingdom were closed to imports of cattle and sheep from Argentina in order to keep out infected animals. The effect upon the export cattle trade of Argentina was felt at once. Exports dropped from 312,150 cattle and 543,462 sheep in 1899 to 150,550 cattle and 198,102 sheep in 1900. Shortly after this drop in the exports of live stock the frozen-meat industry began to improve and has continued to thrive ever since. The cattle exports up to and including 1904 had not returned to their former importance. Argentina now favors the export of the product of her pastures in the form of meat and meat products rather than as live animals.

PROTECTION FROM DISEASE.

The Governments of Argentina and Uruguay have made regulations governing the importation and exportation of animals. Article I of these regulations prohibits the importation or landing of animals which have been exposed to certain diseases and requires all animals imported into Argentina to be landed at the port of Buenos Aires. Article II of the regulations prohibits the exportation of animals attacked by certain contagious diseases or suspected of being so, and specifies that they must be carried in disinfected vehicles and vessels. Provision is also made for prohibiting the importation of cattle from certain infected regions and requiring certificates as to the health of animals. In the commerce between Argentina and Uruguay inspection is provided for, and official dipping places afford a means of destroying the Texas fever ticks.

FROZEN AND CHILLED MEAT.

The frozen-meat industry of Argentina was inaugurated in 1883 by the River Plate Fresh Meat Company. During 1903 the three

establishments in operation in Argentina handled the carcasses of 207,000 cattle and 3,428,000 sheep. On the establishment of the factories of the eight companies which were in the course of formation in 1903 the combined annual capacity of the Argentine frozen-meat industry will be 850,000 cattle and 12,000,000 sheep. On May 29, 1905, a meeting of the River Plate Fresh Meat Company, held in London, declared a dividend of 10 per cent, based on operations for the year ending April 30, 1905.

LONDON PRICES.

The London market is one of the most important to the shippers of frozen meat from Argentina. In Table 18 the comparative value of frozen and chilled beef and of mutton and beef in the Central Meat Market at Smithfield, London, are shown.

TABLE 18.—*Average wholesale price per pound for River Plata mutton and beef at Central Meat Market, London, 1898–1905.*[a]

Date.	Frozen mutton.	Beef.			
		Frozen.		Chilled.	
		Hind quarters.	Fore quarters.	Hind quarters.	Fore quarters.
Average—	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1898	9.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	9.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	10.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	6.59	7.60	5.58	.....	.....
1902	7.60	8.87	7.60	.....	.....
1903	7.60	8.11	5.83	.....	.....
1904:					
January 1	7.60	6.59	5.07	7.35	4.82
February 1	7.60	6.08	.....	6.34	5.58
March 1	8.11	6.08	5.58	7.60	6.34
April 5	8.11	6.08	5.58	7.60	5.58
May 2	8.11	6.08	5.07	9.12	5.83
June 1	8.11	7.10	5.07	9.12	5.32
July 1	7.86	7.10	4.56	9.63	6.08
August 2	7.86	9.63	6.08	11.15	6.34
September 1	7.60	7.35	5.07	7.35	4.82
October 3	7.60	6.34	4.56	8.62	5.32
November 1	7.35	5.58	4.56	7.86	4.82
December 1	7.60	5.32	4.56	6.84	4.82
1905:					
January 5	7.86	6.59	5.58	8.62	5.83
February 1	7.10	5.58	5.32	9.38	6.34
March 1	7.10	5.58	4.56	7.35	5.32
April 3	7.35	5.58	4.56	7.86	6.08
May 1	7.10	7.10	5.07	9.88	6.59
June 1	6.84	6.59	5.07	7.86	5.83
July 3	6.59	6.59	4.82	7.86	5.58
August 3	7.10	6.59	4.56	8.62	5.07

[a] Yearly averages computed from quotations in Meat Trades Journal, London, and published in Reports on Agricultural Returns of the United Kingdom. Quotations for individual days taken directly from Meat Trades Journal.

INCREASED EXPORTS OF MEAT.

By far the largest part of the frozen-beef shipments from Argentina is consigned to the United Kingdom, but in 1903 the consignments to South Africa had increased greatly and amounted to 46,000,000 pounds, or about one-fourth of the total exports from Argentina.

[a] Argentine Year Book, 1903, p. 178.

JERKED BEEF FOR SOUTH AMERICAN MARKETS.

Jerked beef, or rough dried beef, produced in Argentina, is intended mostly for home consumption and for export to other South American countries, chiefly to Brazil and across the river to Uruguay. Since the rise of the frozen-meat industry the higher price of cattle has increased the cost of producing jerked beef.

The exports of jerked beef from Argentina declined considerably during the nine years ending with 1902, the quantity exported in 1895 being 121,000,000 pounds, and in 1904 only 26,000,000 pounds.

The number of cattle slaughtered by the jerked-beef factories during the five years ending with 1902 was: [a]

1899	315,400	1901	403,000
1898	340,100	1902	253,100
1900	329,400		

VARIOUS MEAT PRODUCTS.

Tallow and fat constitute one of the most important of packing-house products exported from Argentina. Their value in 1904 was $4,000,000. Among other important packing-house products exported are meat extract, valued in 1904 at $400,000; frozen meat, other than beef and mutton, valued at $300,000; preserved meat, $200,000; tongues, $200,000; and intestines, $100,000.

TABLE 19.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Argentina, 1895–1904.*

Year.	Total value, all articles named.	Live meat animals.						
		Total value.	Cattle.		Sheep. [b]		Swine.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1895	18,746,218	8,064,703	408,126	6,758,117	429,949	1,247,103	5,572	59,483
1896	17,280,712	7,800,538	382,539	6,314,526	512,061	1,482,403	374	3,609
1897	14,534,644	6,310,204	238,121	4,842,584	504,255	1,460,047	666	7,573
1898	18,019,144	9,103,268	359,296	7,421,284	577,899	1,673,487	587	8,497
1899	16,361,677	8,185,623	312,150	6,585,170	543,462	1,573,964	1,830	26,489
1900	16,702,051	4,123,855	150,550	3,549,415	198,102	573,861	40	579
1901	19,205,726	1,990,197	119,189	1,911,059	25,749	75,519	250	3,619
1902	26,412,782	3,112,473	118,303	2,748,749	122,503	355,763	532	7,961
1903	26,759,552	4,768,520	181,860	4,282,110	167,747	485,628	54	782
1904	26,051,906	2,836,269	129,275	2,752,971	28,128	82,241	73	1,057

Year.	Packing-house products.								
	Total.	Beef, frozen.		Beef, jerked.		Blood, dried.		Bones.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dolls.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
1895	10,681,515	3,498,870	61,260	121,450,000	4,077,529	3,036,000	67,541	43,565	477,875
1896	9,480,174	6,606,278	115,668	101,203,000	3,104,927	2,701,000	59,115	20,093	183,976
1897	8,224,440	9,350,000	163,706	79,891,000	2,379,992	2,370,000	51,859	40,201	399,239
1898	8,915,876	12,935,000	226,467	49,035,000	2,042,392	1,806,000	39,520	34,943	425,078
1899	8,176,054	20,016,000	350,431	42,249,000	1,967,069	933,000	20,427	20,658	257,385
1900	12,578,196	54,212,000	2,372,894	36,254,000	1,910,272	797,451	17,453	25,070	337,068
1901	17,215,529	98,996,000	4,333,281	53,563,000	2,778,674	2,209,935	48,366	27,068	306,593
1902	23,300,309	154,363,000	6,756,769	49,172,000	2,554,789	2,039,000	44,652	34,505	329,771
1903	21,991,032	179,721,000	7,866,638	28,640,000	1,488,047	3,027,000	66,243	31,002	284,438
1904	23,215,637	215,489,000	9,432,252	25,851,000	1,343,213	2,557,000	55,953	25,036	243,418

[a] Argentine Year Book, 1903, p. 178.

[b] Including some goats.

TABLE 19.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Argentina, 1895–1904*—Concluded.

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Cracklings.		Hoofs.		Horns.		Intestines, salted and dried.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	1,524,963	30,038	1,336,151	8,773	2,514	123,236	991,028	21,120
1896	1,533,491	30,205	1,154,671	7,581	1,951	95,626	966,098	20,527
1897	1,555,315	30,636	1,424,812	9,354	1,977	96,931	1,688,965	36,419
1898	1,247,695	24,576	1,772,679	11,640	1,658	81,310	2,616,271	56,761
1899	1,530,722	30,150	1,507,924	9,901	1,673	82,046	2,609,785	56,724
1900	1,704,940	37,314	1,651,738	9,038	1,440	112,980	2,955,563	64,247
1901	2,515,463	55,052	1,650,250	9,030	1,874	146,997	4,384,014	95,163
1902	2,388,380	52,270	2,409,365	13,182	2,436	191,058	5,112,615	110,640
1903	1,932,021	43,379	1,942,000	10,629	1,546	121,250	4,130,712	89,152
1904	2,385,044	52,200	2,126,137	11,633	1,896	148,668	13,673,247	105,325

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Meat extract.		Meat, frozen, n. e. s.		Meat preserved.		Mutton, frozen.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	328,173	201,105	888,460	15,556	2,035,424	89,094	92,334,000	1,616,638
1896	1,076,307	659,565	1,333,963	23,357	4,504,349	197,162	99,439,000	1,741,058
1897	405,922	248,750	1,537,885	26,926	2,538,100	111,098	112,202,000	1,964,526
1898	667,474	584,329	2,140,553	37,480	3,577,963	156,614	131,909,000	2,309,590
1899	843,823	738,711	2,033,000	35,573	4,004,000	175,244	124,841,000	2,185,792
1900	253,990	222,351	2,401,000	68,319	3,097,000	135,563	124,367,000	4,355,019
1901	477,951	418,414	3,109,000	88,420	2,085,927	91,402	138,920,000	4,864,587
1902	653,335	571,952	5,556,000	158,086	3,624,487	158,650	176,531,000	6,181,601
1903	764,093	668,913	6,918,000	196,834	8,248,677	361,059	172,271,000	6,033,140
1904	456,564	399,691	9,235,000	262,777	5,355,000	234,361	195,365,000	6,841,162

Year.	Packing-house products—Concluded.								
	Oils, animal.		Tallow, pressed.		Tallow and fat, melted.		Tongues, preserved and salted.		All other.
	Pounds.	*Dolls.*	*Pounds.*	*Dolls.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1895	945,633	33,067	18,929	580	89,481,000	3,674,480	1,755,717	153,349	30,274
1896	773,143	28,527	8,360	257	75,272,000	3,068,050	1,410,801	123,501	21,072
1897	842,607	28,082	778	24	69,529,212	2,563,086	1,244,644	108,302	5,510
1898	656,950	24,015	2,210	58	64,685,212	2,762,324	1,235,062	108,122	5,600
1899	593,442	25,840	.....	.....	53,242,000	2,128,397	1,284,406	112,364	.....
1900	689,520	31,195	9,575	293	54,756,000	2,707,141	1,500,750	197,049	.....
1901	527,426	14,697	12,436	381	73,564,000	3,766,120	1,522,885	198,332	.....
1902	381,863	19,698	113,904	5,490	108,236,000	5,991,722	1,244,394	161,979	.....
1903	538,755	28,190	204,263	6,259	80,603,000	4,589,134	1,046,177	137,194	533
1904	428,938	20,097	187,373	5,742	80,070,000	3,871,660	1,392,602	182,771	4,714

AUSTRALIA.

EXPORTS AND MARKETS.

The first shipment of frozen meat from Australia was a lot of about 400 sheep, sent from Melbourne in 1880. The trade did not gain much importance till about 1890. Indeed it was said in 1896 that the export of meat from New South Wales was "almost a new departure, and was forced upon graziers in 1891, when, after three exceptionally good seasons, they found all local avenues for the disposal of their surplus stock closed."

At first the frozen meat went almost wholly to England, but circumstances have conspired to provide other outlets. In 1903 the United Kingdom took a little more than half the frozen mutton exported from Australia and about one-eighth of the frozen beef; in 1904 it took nearly three-fourths of the mutton but only one-

tenth of the beef. The rest goes chiefly to Africa and the islands of the sea; none worth mentioning goes to continental Europe.

In the later nineties the meat product of South Africa was terribly cut down by the rinderpest and by drought. There was already a considerable import of canned meat from the United States to Cape Colony and Natal, but the need for foreign supplies was greatly increased by the destruction of the local herds. Then in 1899 came the Boer war. That rounded out the work of the rinderpest in the Dutch republics, and the presence of the British army created an unnatural demand.

The first shipments of frozen meat to South Africa, or at least the first of commercial importance, were made in 1896. The trade grew moderately in 1897 and 1898, but it received its great impulse in 1899, the year of the outbreak of the war. In 1900 the amount was 35,000,000 pounds of beef, out of a total of 96,000,000 exported from Australia, and 12,000,000 pounds of mutton and lamb out of 67,000,000. The maximum was reached in 1902, the year in which hostilities ceased; the amount was 53,500,000 pounds of beef, out of 79,500,000 exported from Australia, and 17,700,000 pounds of mutton out of 44,100,000. In 1904 South Africa took 23,000,000 pounds of beef out of 37,000,000, and 10,600,000 pounds of mutton out of 47,900,000.

PHILIPPINE PURCHASES.

Meantime the American occupation of the Philippines had provided another important market for Australian frozen meat, due in the first place, it should seem, to the needs of the Army. There had been no trade of this kind before. In 1898 the first year of the Philippine war, the Australian returns show more than 3,500,000 pounds of frozen beef exported to these islands, besides half a million pounds of frozen mutton. In 1900 the exports took a great leap to 8,000,000 pounds of beef and 1,500,000 pounds of mutton. In 1901 the maximum was reached—11,000,000 pounds of beef and 1,100,000 pounds of mutton. The trade has been considerably smaller since, but in 1904 it still amounted to 7,400,000 pounds of beef and 750,000 pounds of mutton, and these amounts do not greatly differ from those of 1902 and 1903.

STATISTICS OF COLONIAL SURPLUS.

It is not possible to make an accurate statement of the exports from Australia before 1903. The records were kept by the individual Colonies or States, after as well as before the formation of the Commonwealth, and they were so confused, in the treatment of goods exported from one State through another, that it is impossible to determine the actual amount of exports to outside countries. The Commonwealth Government has recently published a statement of the principal articles of Australian produce exported to countries beyond the Commonwealth, from 1900 to 1904, but it says that "the figures quoted for the years 1900–1902 must be looked upon as estimates." The figures of the accompanying table, for the years 1900–1904, are taken from this statement, so far as it covers the same ground. For the earlier years, and also for some minor articles during the later years, the figures given are the totals of the amounts

returned as exported to outside countries from the several States, excluding, so far as possible, goods not the product of Australia.

TABLE 20.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Australia, 1895–1904.*

Year	Total value all articles named.	Live meat animals.							
		Total value.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1895	17,275,376	127,313	5,166	105,861	8,189	20,746	149	706
1896	12,471,592	76,622	2,827	60,680	5,713	14,497	276	1,445
1897	12,008,700	74,793	1,951	54,432	5,620	19,412	138	949
1898	12,364,945	93,874	2,280	73,226	4,686	19,057	256	1,591
1899	16,254,777	142,593	2,169	63,026	20,792	77,854	231	1,713
1900	18,012,419	360,607	6,482	270,032	21,716	89,446	280	1,129
1901	16,377,632	167,500	2,413	107,491	12,094	58,904	157	1,105
1902	14,184,950	168,736	4,003	92,473	24,261	75,713	31	550
1903	10,615,560	162,998	939	45,268	18,106	117,730	.....	.....
1904	10,975,597	89,130	770	34,625	7,743	54,505	.....	.....

Year.	Packing-house products.							
	Total value.	Frozen beef and veal.		Preserved meat.		Potted meat and meat extract.	Other meat not specified.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	16,899,239	68,821,589	3,136,231	46,252,376	3,208,250	163,291	170,490	12,648
1896	11,932,969	51,698,410	2,309,325	35,524,490	2,440,209	248,819	453,182	27,223
1897	11,276,127	63,375,513	3,133,607	26,813,486	1,866,055	347,341	157,862	9,577
1898	11,744,024	54,669,940	3,469,459	25,549,061	1,969,176	668,078	.....	.....
1899	15,271,287	79,151,169	4,149,188	34,835,239	2,615,208	924,367	.....	.....
1900	16,679,227	96,216,064	5,529,400	36,486,578	2,960,676	385,456	.....	.....
1901	15,365,741	90,706,344	5,718,843	25,882,526	2,264,514	168,118	.....	.....
1902	12,795,871	79,453,248	5,157,653	21,989,644	2,144,598	174,031	.....	.....
1903	9,301,649	61,173,330	4,026,815	11,009,277	967,479	66,817	517,562	30,513
1904	9,749,668	37,090,945	2,153,120	15,702,031	1,214,133	72,014	912,293	47,298

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Tallow.		Lard.		Grease and soap stock.		Other meat not specified.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	181,271,328	7,831,975	268,554	20,181	1,288,336	49,390	1,706,808	79,792
1896	104,571,264	4,071,027	178,755	9,232	1,096,816	37,238	1,269,432	58,714
1897	102,226,992	3,723,690	68,100	4,429	714,672	19,252	1,108,556	53,113
1898	83,627,824	3,352,284	86,143	7,134	531,328	16,731	1,969,796	83,845
1899	94,740,128	4,396,737	94,843	7,626	866,096	37,891	1,650,117	82,848
1900	79,106,160	4,020,780	152,001	12,595	231,056	9,173	1,685,240	87,193
1901	65,615,536	3,298,246	91,759	8,434	359,632	14,838	707,040	44,592
1902	37,838,528	2,277,687	61,997	6,185	180,432	4,638	376,204	28,532
1903	27,791,008	1,496,288	415,635	36,309	93,184	2,857	.....	.....
1904	57,489,376	2,677,417	862,828	66,900	170,240	5,402	.....	.....

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Frozen mutton and lamb.		Other mutton and lamb.		Bacon and hams.		Pork.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	65,546,760	2,064,793	93,124	4,380	184,719	25,929	416,095	19,616
1896	85,270,084	2,428,568	324	15	148,412	21,116	26,730	2,248
1897	63,249,071	1,790,147	14,700	788	128,932	19,013	30,408	2,151
1898	64,317,189	1,907,332	6,516	360	163,043	24,712	11,641	1,052
1899	69,250,889	2,647,692	2,800	107	446,600	64,817	8,289	764
1900	66,846,864	3,249,547	4,132	204	712,911	98,347	44,400	3,791
1901	54,175,093	3,533,984	1,344	78	285,247	50,636	320,320	29,691
1902	44,105,600	2,644,563	4,312	287	187,739	37,574	659,124	72,394
1903	35,753,124	2,384,264	.....	.....	223,930	45,838	277,310	34,912
1904	47,863,532	3,199,047	.....	.....	369,083	58,729	420,783	38,324

TABLE 20.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Australia 1895–1904*—Concluded.

Year.	Packing-house products—Concl'd.			Rabbits and hares.	Poultry, game, and other meat products.
	Hair.		Bones and bone dust, horns, and hoofs.		
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1895	322,874	71,820	210,943	225,007	23,817
1896	387,088	89,437	189,798	452,356	9,665
1897	408,824	101,043	205,921	610,979	46,801
1898	526,569	106,742	137,119	430,641	96,406
1899	622,823	127,132	216,910	748,005	92,892
1900	509,337	104,747	217,318	868,150	104,435
1901	430,790	80,876	152,891	586,301	258,090
1902	476,639	98,357	149,372	885,450	334,893
1903	499,390	93,369	116,197	1,069,769	81,144
1904	345,820	89,660	127,624	1,072,143	64,656

FLOCKS AND HERDS.

The number of sheep and cattle slaughtered in the Commonwealth of Australia from 1896 to 1903, as far as the data are available, are given in Table 21.

TABLE 21.—*Sheep and cattle slaughtered in the States composing the Commonwealth of Australia, 1896–1903.*

Year.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Year.	Sheep.	Cattle.
1896	11,005,180	1,111,726	1900	8,128,451	1,202,076
1897	10,739,671	1,157,719	1901	8,073,496	1,012,522
1898	9,818,940	1,224,328	1902	8,833,944	942,021
1899	8,944,576	1,322,876	1903	6,947,988	835,492

South Australia furnishes no returns, and only partial returns are furnished for Tasmania. If these omissions were supplied, the totals would be increased by less than 10 per cent. For 1899 returns of sheep are lacking for Western Australia. The number slaughtered there was probably something above 400,000, and this number should be added to that given above.

Table 22 shows the number of cattle and sheep in the six States which form the Commonwealth of Australia at the ten-year intervals since 1861.

TABLE 22.—*Cattle and sheep in Australia, including Tasmania, 1861–1903.*

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Year.	Cattle.	Sheep
1861	3,846,554	.....	1891	11,029,499	106,421,168
1871	4,277,228	40,072,955	1901	8,465,649	72,125,725
1881	8,010,991	65,078,341	1903	[a] 7,104,695	[a] 55,371,220

[a] Number in Victoria estimated.

The number of cattle fell off nearly one-fourth between 1891 and 1903, and the number of sheep almost one-half. The number of horses, of which there were 1,625,000 in 1891, decreased about 78,000, or 5 per cent. Counting horses, cattle, and sheep together, and

reckoning each horse and each head of cattle as equivalent to 10 sheep, the whole stock of animals pastured in 1903 would be equal to about 142,000,000 sheep, against the equivalent of about 233,000,000 in 1891.

This great decrease of pastoral animals was due to a series of dry seasons, from 1892 to 1902, in which many millions perished by starvation. In New South Wales alone the loss of sheep by drought was officially estimated at about 4,200,000 for 1892, 4,900,000 for 1895, 3,000,000 for 1897, 2,500,000 for 1898, and 3,750,000 for 1899. But none of these years was comparable with 1902, when the flocks diminished from 41,850,000 to 26,650,000—a decline of 15,200,000, or more than one-third. New South Wales, to which these figures refer, has more than half the sheep of the Commonwealth, and has suffered more than any other State from adverse seasons. But the flocks and herds of the whole Commonwealth have been reduced to a lower point than they had stood at since 1860.

The cattle and sheep of Australia have heretofore lived on the natural products of the range, and comparatively little attention has been given to the artificial cultivation of grasses or to the conservation of water. The years of drought have directed attention to both these expedients, and it is probable that by their means the stock-carrying capacity of the country will be materially increased.

COMMERCIAL METHODS AND GOVERNMENT AID.

Of the several State Governments, that of Victoria has been especially active in fostering the frozen-meat trade. Besides running refrigerator cars on its railways, it has provided cooled storehouses at its country railway stations, and has built a large freezing plant at Melbourne. Cold storage was at first furnished free, but this was not long continued. The Government has tried to insure acceptable quality in the exports by a system of inspection, and it has interested itself in getting better freight terms from the steamship companies. Indeed, any person in Victoria who wishes to export frozen produce has only to notify the Department of Agriculture and forward the goods over the Government railway to the Government freezing works. The Government will attend to the freezing, bagging, and packing; will engage the requisite space from the shipping companies; ship the goods, and, if desired, pay the freight, recovering it, together with the charge for freezing, bagging, packing, etc., before delivery of the bills of lading to the exporter.

The Government export business of Victoria was established in the year 1889–90, though it included only dairy products at first, and frozen meat was not taken up till the year 1893–94. In the year ending June 30, 1901, three-fourths of the perishable produce sent out of the Colony went through the Government cold stores at Melbourne. The chief business of the Government is in butter, however. The proportion of the meat export which it handles is much smaller.

South Australia established an office in 1895 for the export of produce and its disposal in London. Its object was especially to find outlets for small farmers and to help them to escape the middleman. A depot was established at Adelaide and an office in London, and the department undertook to slaughter, dress, freeze, ship, and

sell, if desired, and remit the proceeds to the consignor. The goods handled are chiefly butter, frozen mutton and lamb, frozen rabbits and hares, wines, and fruit. All products offered are inspected, and only such as are approved are forwarded. The Government will, if desired, advance money, at 5 per cent interest, on goods approved for export. During the year ending June 30, 1904, the department exported 2,271,146 pounds of lamb, 502,800 pounds of mutton, 129,468 pounds of beef, and 142,890 rabbits. Of all these meat products, however, only 57,741 pounds of lamb were consigned for sale through the London office of the department; the rest was sold through private agencies. The proportion sold through the department was considerably smaller than in previous years.

New South Wales established a board of experts in 1895, to assist the Government with advice in promoting the export of produce. It soon began to furnish cold storage, and to inspect, grade and brand many kinds of produce and prepare them for the market. The amounts handled by it, however, are kept small by its business policy. It provides cold storage and shipping facilities much as Victoria does; but, while the export department of Victoria has been run at an annual loss, the Government of New South Wales officially declares that what it furnishes in these directions "has to be paid for at commercial rates, so that no undue advantages are given to exporters at the expense of the general taxpayers." It also emphasizes the fact that it does not buy or sell any article on behalf of the owners.

Queensland has tried an original method of encouraging the meat industry. The meat and dairy produce encouragement act of 1893 laid a tax upon each stock owner at the rate of 15s. ($3.65) for every hundred of his cattle, and 18d. ($0.36) for every hundred of his sheep. This rate was to hold good for the three years, 1893–1895. During the two years succeeding these it must be cut down to one-third. At the end of five years the tax was to cease. The moneys collected were to be divided between the two accounts, the meat fund and the dairy fund. To the dairy fund were to go all the dairy-cattle money, all the cattle tax contributed by owners of less than 100 cattle, and one-tenth of the remainder of the cattle tax. The rest of the cattle tax and all the sheep tax were to form the meat fund. From these funds the Government might make loans at 5 per cent interest to the owners of meat works and dairy factories. For five years no repayment was to be made on account of these loans; principal and interest were to be paid in ten semiannual installments, from the sixth year to the tenth. As the repayments were completed the Government was to return each taxpayer's contribution to him, and in the meantime he was to receive a certificate acknowledging the amount.

The tax was levied in the five years 1893–97. The meat fund turned out about twenty times as large as the dairy fund. From it £100,437 ($488,777) was lent up to the close of 1903, to thirteen concerns, two of which received nearly half the amount. Repayments of principal had been made to the amount of £22,675 ($110,348).

CHARGES AND VALUES.

The charge made by the government of Victoria for freezing, bagging, packing, etc., was given in a consular report of 1898 as 16 cents a carcass for mutton, 10 cents a pair for chickens and ducks, 6 cents

a pair for hares, and 4 cents a pair for rabbits. The mutton handled by private companies at their own works was said to be killed, frozen, and bagged at a cost of from 24 to 32 cents a carcass. The government freezing works had a capacity of 2,000 sheep a day, while the four private freezing companies in the Colony had a combined capacity of 3,300 sheep.

In New South Wales at about the same time, the cost of freezing, shipping from Sydney, and selling in London was put at 2.25 or 2.50 cents a pound. This included freezing and bagging, 0.5 cent; freight usually about 1 cent, but sometimes as much as 1.25 cents; insurance, 0.17 cent; and cost of selling in London, 0.5 cent to 0.6 cent. To kill sheep at inland stations (say 350 miles from port), freeze, ship, and sell in London was estimated to cost 3 cents a pound. The value of dressed mutton at such inland stations was about 2 cents a pound. This, however, was when Australian frozen mutton was selling for about 5 cents a pound in London. In recent years the market has been better, and 6 to 7 cents a pound would more nearly represent the level of London prices.

MUTTON IMPROVEMENT.

In New South Wales, as in Victoria, mutton forms the great bulk of the exported meats. The exports of preserved meat are almost exclusively canned mutton. The shipments of frozen mutton have far exceeded those of the whole remainder of the Commonwealth, and still exceed them somewhat, according to the latest returns at hand, notwithstanding the disproportionate losses by the long drought. The sheep of Australia have been almost exclusively merinos, and Australian mutton has been at a serious disadvantage in the English market, because the flesh of merinos is not popular there. Nearly all the sheep of New Zealand are crossbred, and the average difference between the best New Zealand mutton and the best Australian in the London market has been nearly 1 cent a pound.

BRAZIL.

MEAT PRODUCED FOR HOME USE ONLY.

The cattle industry of Brazil produces for the world's markets hides and some bones and horns. Practically no meat is exported. The cattle region of Brazil is in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, adjoining Uruguay and Argentina. No reliable statistics of the number of cattle in Brazil or in this southern State are available. One estimate[a] placed the number of cattle in Brazil at 20,000,000, of which number 8,000,000 were in Rio Grande do Sul. The meat produced in this State is chiefly jerked beef (xarque) and is marketed in middle and northern Brazil.

Small amounts of jerked beef are exported, but they bear no comparison to the imports from Uruguay and Argentina. These amounted to about 107,000,000 pounds in 1902, worth $6,087,000 laid down at the Brazilian ports of entry, or about 5.7 cents a pound. In the cities of Rio Grande do Sul jerked beef is worth from 3.25 to 4.25

[a] Brazil, published by the International Bureau of American Republics, 1901.

cents a pound. A pound of jerked beef represents nearly two pounds of fresh.

Facilities for conducting packing houses in southern Brazil have been reported to be good. However, a cold-storage and packing company received a charter from the government of Rio Grande do Sul on May 20, 1903, and one year later was about to forfeit it on account of not using it. The concession was extended to the end of the calendar year, 1904, but without much prospect that the meat-freezing industry would be carried on.

TABLE 23.—*Number of cattle slaughtered in Rio Grande do Sul during the seasons ending July 31, 1893–1904.* [a]

Season ending July 31—	Number slaughtered	Season ending July 31—	Number slaughtered.
1893	450,000	1899	270,000
1894	387,000	1900	232,000
1895	280,000	1901	210,000
1896	215,000	1902	375,000
1897	320,000	1903	360,000
1898	340,000	1904	412,000

[a] Nachrichten für Handel und Industrie, Sept. 30, 1904, p. 3.

CANADA.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF ANIMALS.

Owing to the cold climate the live-stock industry of Canada is confined to farms chiefly; for the animals require shelter during the winter, and keeping large herds on open ranges throughout the year is generally not practicable. Most of the live stock of the Dominion is in the region lying east of Lake Huron. Of the 5,600,000 cattle in the country in 1901, all but 1,000,000 were in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, and in Ontario alone there were 2,500,000. The number in this Province increased to 2,800,000 in 1904.

The census for 1901 reported 2,400,000 swine in the Dominion, of which 2,100,000 were east of Lake Huron and 1,600,000 were in Ontario. In 1904 there were 1,900,000 swine in Ontario.

TABLE 24.—*Number of live meat animals on farms in Canada, 1881–1901.*

Kind.	1881.	1891.	1901.
Cattle:			
Milch cows	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677
Other	1,838,189	2,263,474	3,167,734
Total	3,433,989	4,120,586	5,576,411
Swine	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,858
Sheep	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,511,239
Total live meat animals	7,690,286	8,418,217	10,441,488

TABLE 25.—*Value of live meat animals per head in Ontario.*

Kind.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Cattle:					
Working oxen	$46.00	$42.00	$41.00	$42.00	$45.00
Milch cows	30.31	31.01	31.74	32.96	34.15
Store cattle	29.27	29.38	29.25	30.02	31.71
Swine:					
Over 1 year	12.23	12.09	14.34	16.00	16.28
Under 1 year	3.92	4.24	4.81	5.15	5.07
Sheep:					
Over 1 year	5.01	5.17	5.31	5.40	5.36
Under 1 year	3.15	3.31	3.37	3.37	3.35

EXPORT BUSINESS.

Of the live meat animals exported from Canada, the most important are cattle. The exports of cattle in 1904 were valued at $10,000,000, an increase of $3,000,000 in 10 years. The value of exported sheep experienced no marked increase or decrease during the years 1895–1904, and the exports of swine, although much larger than in earlier years, were relatively unimportant during 1902–1904.

A large number of Canadian cattle are exported by way of the United States ports. During the year ending June 30, 1904, more than 40,000 Canadian cattle passed through United States ports on their way to foreign countries. According to the report of the Canadian minister of agriculture for 1902 the Canadian exporter of cattle was at a disadvantage as compared with his United States competitor. Freight charges on cattle in Canada were said to be higher than in the United States, and the United States cattle were gentler and more easily handled in cars and on shipboard, and hence were delivered in better condition to the British buyers than were the wilder cattle of western Canada.

GROWTH OF BACON EXPORTS.

Bacon is the most valuable of the packing-house products exported from Canada. Its value in 1904 was nearly $13,000,000, and in 1903 it exceeded $15,000,000. All other packing-house products together were valued in 1904 at $4,000,000 and in 1903 at $2,000,000.

TABLE 26.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Canada, 1895–1904.*

Year ending June 30—	Total value, all articles named.	Live meat animals.							
		Total value.	Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1895	13,675,394	8,752,972	93,802	7,120,823	805	7,562	291,751	1,624,587
1896	14,775,455	9,237,181	104,451	7,082,542	833	3,356	391,490	2,151,283
1897	15,041,657	8,165,452	161,369	7,159,388	988	4,053	313,410	1,002,011
1898	19,006,336	10,000,362	213,010	8,723,292	814	4,993	351,789	1,272,077
1899	21,156,109	10,068,756	211,847	8,522,835	814	5,064	405,322	1,540,857
1900	24,843,584	10,989,341	205,524	9,080,776	1,634	14,553	459,944	1,894,012
1901	24,601,376	10,698,565	169,279	9,064,562	944	8,301	394,681	1,625,702
1902	26,558,627	12,231,364	184,473	10,663,819	5,778	84,019	348,443	1,483,526
1903	30,958,353	13,318,075	176,780	11,342,632	23,986	319,762	401,443	1,655,681
1904	28,628,047	11,995,823	157,417	10,424,671	1,351	26,035	364,053	1,545,117

TABLE 26.—*Quantity and value of domestic exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Canada, 1895–1904*—Concluded.

Year ending June 30—	Packing-house products.							
	Total value.	Bacon.		Beef.		Bones, horns, hoofs, and glue stock.	Canned meat.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	4,856,483	37,526,058	3,546,107	5,673,592	438,053	40,010	3,470,446	319,702
1896	5,442,891	47,057,642	3,802,135	411,468	21,158	37,249	9,339,337	819,388
1897	6,707,585	59,546,050	5,060,393	1,660,220	73,038	43,498	4,848,894	310,449
1898	8,848,299	76,844,948	7,291,285	898,200	54,252	51,115	2,424,073	225,053
1899	10,892,668	111,868,938	9,953,582	363,810	24,651	60,436	1,110,135	97,487
1900	13,607,059	132,175,688	12,471,509	2,847,180	220,389	62,719	2,879,897	309,148
1901	13,692,056	103,020,661	11,493,868	9,710,458	813,343	65,499	3,726,997	419,959
1902	14,036,701	105,841,366	12,162,953	4,327,413	414,095	47,240	8,644,916	881,578
1903	17,435,230	137,954,552	15,455,174	2,378,175	206,563	47,595	5,783,655	619,299
1904	16,442,421	124,060,598	12,603,521	2,962,760	255,293	63,021	23,453,754	2,343,031

Year ending June 30—	Packing-house products—Continued.								
	Grease and grease scraps.		Hair.	Hams.		Lard.		Meat, not elsewhere specified.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	447,281	10,593	27,352	2,607,968	260,602	1,276,586	104,130	1,324,662	70,818
1896	611,253	13,743	27,180	6,678,443	579,833	173,559	12,872	1,331,854	56,221
1897	300,416	4,457	29,334	9,582,402	783,226	228,203	16,965	4,484,231	341,149
1898	254,733	4,972	44,661	8,463,881	749,493	253,122	19,066	4,191,715	336,129
1899	317,277	9,984	42,602	4,783,989	462,896	1,656,004	67,809	894,144	42,009
1900	134,215	4,790	53,207	2,856,186	286,516	196,970	11,215	1,424,729	68,821
1901	531,062	20,197	58,856	2,528,844	284,578	846,638	58,602	3,643,564	331,292
1902	186,141	10,919	60,401	2,138,683	240,840	319,076	22,186	1,594,370	120,628
1903	1,210,246	91,909	85,486	4,002,357	451,160	2,413,975	236,007	1,472,575	90,676
1904	1,008,914	57,773	67,120	3,883,905	418,740	493,936	45,617	1,582,927	124,539

Year ending June 30—	Packing-house products—Concluded.								Poultry and game.
	Mutton.		Oils, animal.		Pork.		Tallow.		
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Gallons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1895	112,316	5,773	.....	.....	519,736	32,436	24,017	907	65,929
1896	150,013	7,458	.....	.....	1,342,949	64,916	20,037	738	95,388
1897	201,515	11,390	2,145	934	771,798	28,369	195,372	4,383	168,620
1898	138,056	8,668	25	25	1,602,261	52,152	322,200	11,398	157,675
1899	139,882	10,663	3,000	880	2,154,846	56,733	1,696,093	62,876	194,685
1900	42,750	3,035	30	36	1,109,550	45,009	1,488,643	70,665	247,184
1901	76,875	5,712	5,585	652	742,122	51,374	1,732,564	88,124	210,755
1902	82,823	6,135	44,929	4,492	622,915	54,070	223,878	11,164	290,562
1903	84,212	7,794	.....	.....	1,331,493	122,935	335,834	20,632	205,043
1904	89,924	8,626	2,480	1,268	4,289,071	446,507	150,781	7,365	189,803

DENMARK.

NOTABLE SUCCESS WITH BACON.

In the single item of bacon Denmark fills an important place in the world's supply of meat. Danish bacon, like Danish butter and Danish eggs, holds a special position in the English market—a position somewhat below the home product, but above any competitor outside the United Kingdom.

TABLE 27.—*Average London prices of bacon—sides, green (not dried or smoked), first quality.*

Week ending—	Irish.	Danish.	Canadian.	United States.
1905.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
June 1	$14.34	$13.90	$12.60	$11.41
June 8	14.56	13.90	12.38	11.41
June 15	14.56	13.90	12.38	12.49
June 22	14.56	13.90	12.17	10.32
July 13	14.77	14.56	12.17	11.62
July 20	15.43	14.56	12.82	10.66
July 27	15.43	14.77	13.90	11.95
August 3	14.77	14.99	13.25	11.41
August 10	15.64	14.99	13.04	
August 17	15.64	16.08	13.25	12.30

Table 28 shows in round numbers the exports of bacon and hams, salted or smoked, the produce of Denmark. Nearly all is bacon, and nearly all goes to England.

TABLE 28.—*Bacon and hams exported from Denmark.*

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*		*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	134,250,000	10,120,000	1900	137,160,000	15,500,000
1896	164,400,000	11,790,000	1901	131,580,000	16,080,000
1897	131,990,000	14,990,000	1902	156,040,000	18,840,000
1898	128,530,000	12,910,000	1903	181,050,000	20,250,000
1899	156,700,000	14,190,000	1904	202,820,000	21,350,000

The amount increased by half from 1895 to 1904, but fluctuated widely in the interval. The value more than doubled from 1895 to1904, and was greater every year, except 1898, than in the year preceding.

The favor which Danish bacon finds in England depends partly on its leanness, which satisfies the English taste; partly on the good length of the sides and the lightness of the shoulders and necks, partly on neatness of trimming and packing, and not a little on its remarkable uniformity.

The Danish method.—Mr. G. E. Day, professor of animal husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, visited Denmark in 1904 to investigate the bacon industry. Lack of uniformity appeared to him to be the great fault of Canadian bacon as compared with Danish. The uniformity of the Danish product, he reports, is secured by the constant exercise of care and skill from the breeding of the stock to the final preparation of the sides for market. The great bulk of Danish bacon comes from crosses between the native Danish hog and the Yorkshire. These types resemble each other closely, but it is asserted that the Danish hog is more vigorous and an easier feeder than the Yorkshire, and that the cross makes better bacon than either.

Another important point in the securing of excellence and uniformity is the mode of marketing. Most of the hogs are disposed of through local cooperative bacon factories. Each man's hogs are slaughtered separately, his bacon is graded, and he is paid according to its quality. This brings home the demands of the bacon market to each pig raiser.

The comparative leanness of the hogs is maintained in spite of almost complete lack of exercise, and may be somewhat characteristic of the breed, but is probably due in a great degree to their food.

The mainstay is skim milk, the refuse of the great Danish dairy industry. Barley is largely fed, and sometimes other grain. In some districts corn is used to a considerable extent, but corn-fed swine are not liked by the packers, and it is said that less corn is used now than a few years ago.

The Government helps to keep up the quality of the stock, it is understood, by contributing to the expense of importing pure Yorkshires from England. In return the importers and breeders of Yorkshires agree to keep no other swine on their farms.

Cost and profit.—Professor Day found that the cost of producing bacon in Denmark was estimated by the best authorities at 6 cents a pound, live weight. At the time of his visit the farmers were receiving about 6½ cents, and were complaining very bitterly that this was too little to give them any profit. Several factories were closed and others were running at a loss, not being able to get hogs enough to make their operations profitable. If competition should grow sharper, and especially if other bacon-exporting countries should bring up the quality of their product to the Danish standard, it is possible that the Danish industry might suffer a marked decline. This is less probable than it would be if Danish bacon were not essentially a by-product of the dairy industry. On the other hand, the volume of the bacon industry is apparently limited by its dependent and secondary position, and it seems doubtful whether the marked expansion of the last few years can be much longer continued in the same degree.

IRELAND.

BACON AND LIVE STOCK.

Irish bacon is noted in the British markets for its excellent quality. The chief center of the bacon industry of Ireland is the city of Limerick. Outside this center, bacon curing is carried on chiefly in the southern part of the country. According to Mark Lane Express[a] there were in 1902 18 large bacon factories in Ireland and a number of smaller ones. That this industry has experienced no important growth during the ten years ending with 1904 may be judged from the lack of any increase in the number of swine.

TABLE 29.—*Number of swine in Ireland, 1895–1904.*

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1895	1,338,464	1900	1,268,521
1896	1,404,586	1901	1,219,135
1897	1,327,450	1902	1,327,610
1898	1,253,912	1903	1,383,516
1899	1,363,310	1904	1,315,126

Ireland ships more cattle to England than are exported to all countries from the United States and Canada together. The large number of cattle, sheep, and swine shipped across the Irish Sea to England appears in Table 30, which was taken from the Agricultural returns of Great Britain.

[a] November 17, 1902, p. 635.

TABLE 30.—*Number of live meat animals received from Ireland into Great Britain, 1900–1904*

Year.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.
1900	745,519	715,202	862,263
1901	642,638	596,129	843,325
1902	959,241	637,972	1,055,802
1903	897,645	569,920	825,679
1904	772,363	505,080	739,266

MEXICO.

NUMBER AND EXPORTS OF ANIMALS.

The live-stock census taken by the State governments of Mexico in 1903 shows that the State of Jalisco had the largest number of cattle, that State having one-sixth of the entire number in Mexico.

TABLE 31.—*Number and value of live meat animals in Mexico, 1903.*[a]

Kind.	Number.	Value.
Cattle	5,304,065	$38,587,010
Goats	4,258,870	3,336,624
Sheep	3,458,134	2,792,008
Swine	640,074	1,005,061

[a] Quoted in Monthly Consular Reports, November, 1904, p. 109.

Mexican cattle are small, too small for the British market, since their average weight is reported to be from 900 to 1,200 pounds, and the latter weight is for fat cattle. Large quantities of cotton-seed meal which, if retained at home, might be used to fatten cattle, are shipped to foreign countries. The quantity of oil-cake meal exported during the year ending June 30, 1904, was 24,000,000 pounds. One of the problems of stock raising in some parts of this country is how to provide a supply of water throughout the year.

TABLE 32.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Mexico, 1900–1904.*

Year ending June 30—	Total value all articles named.	Live meat animals.						
		Total value.	Cattle.		Goats and sheep.		Swine.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1900	2,759,992	2,733,110	184,165	2,705,506	13,836	22,190	2,027	5,414
1901	2,913,134	2,886,513	197,624	2,870,202	4,039	4,809	3,727	11,502
1902	2,131,258	2,114,779	166,479	2,100,299	6,821	6,789	2,260	7,691
1903	2,601,413	2,572,959	213,993	2,560,156	7,624	8,774	1,388	4,029
1904	1,379,792	1,365,229	107,418	1,363,156	843	1,346	169	727

Year ending June 30—	Packing-house products.						
	Total value.	Bones.		Meat, fresh and salted.		Other.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1900	26,882	7,685,709	19,883	62,049	2,479	120,346	4,520
1901	26,621	6,227,753	20,345	51,652	2,665	81,937	3,611
1902	16,479	5,360,190	10,877	48,700	3,565	51,282	2,037
1903	28,454	5,826,430	25,334	43,561	1,928	84,146	1,192
1904	14,563	3,215,567	9,970	64,238	3,645	42,906	948

CUBA IS CHIEF MARKET.

Most of the cattle exported from Mexico during 1903 and 1904 were sent to Cuba; the rest went to the United States and Guatemala. Of the 213,993 cattle exported during the fiscal year 1903, 128,221 were consigned to Cuba, and during the following year 82,706 out of a total of 107,418 were sent to that island. To the United States in 1903 were consigned 80,005 cattle, and in 1904, 19,565. The exports of live meat animals other than cattle and of packing-house products during 1900-1904 were small, and during 1904 were valued at less than $16,000.

NEW ZEALAND.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF SURPLUS.

Nearly all the live animals exported from New Zealand go to Australia or the Pacific islands. In 1903, however, 14,635 sheep, or two-thirds of the total number exported, went to Natal.

Destination of exports.—Up to 1901 the frozen meat went practically all to Great Britain. In 1902 a somewhat important trade in South Africa was established, taking 1,738,500 pounds of beef, 242,100 pounds of lamb, and 8,753,600 pounds of mutton. In 1903 the shipments to South Africa included 4,694,300 pounds of frozen beef, or more than one-fourth of the whole export, and 14,038,500 pounds of lamb and mutton or rather less than one-fifteenth of the whole. The amount of lamb taken by South Africa is trifling.

The salted beef goes chiefly to the South Sea islands. The United Kingdom used to take nearly all the potted and preserved meat, and still takes half or more, but considerable amounts are shipped to the islands, to Australia, and to South Africa. Of bacon and hams very little goes to England—at least very little goes there directly. Most is sent to Australia and the rest is distributed chiefly among the islands. Tallow and oleomargarin go chiefly to England. In sausage skins there is an important trade with the United States, which takes about as many as England, and the two countries together take nearly the whole export.

The large proportion of frozen mutton and preserved meat among the packing-house products exported from New Zealand appears in Table 33.

TABLE 33.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from New Zealand, 1895–1903.*

Year.	Total value, all articles named.	Live meat animals.							
		Total value.	Cattle.		Swine.		Sheep.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1895	7,915,542	83,373	183	6,424	129	832	11,685	76,117
1896	7,651,880	38,036	323	8,093	244	1,956	3,729	27,987
1897	9,415,842	33,122	407	10,590	217	1,898	3,009	20,634
1898	10,366,458	50,208	472	16,921	288	2,443	6,270	30,844
1899	12,315,998	54,982	597	21,014	183	1,669	4,362	32,299
1900	12,815,841	66,598	616	28,498	462	3,587	3,840	34,513
1901	13,312,446	35 244	290	11,714	75	633	3,668	22,897
1902	17,195,690	411,866	3,062	191,073	326	2,584	48,047	218,209
1903	18,874,781	134,772	366	21,106	266	2,024	21,763	111,642

TABLE 33.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from New Zealand, 1895–1903*—Concluded.

Year.	Packing-house products.						
	Total value.	Bacon and hams.		Beef, frozen and chilled.		Beef, other.	
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	7,830,008	218,176	31,389	1,354,080	70,963	586,432	26,138
1896	7,611,732	659,904	89,383	2,902,144	131,415	627,424	28,654
1897	9,155,367	462,336	65,990	5,604,928	256,416	642,992	29,399
1898	9,857,811	265,664	39,959	10,680,880	506,817	703,584	31,262
1899	11,707,091	490,112	69,902	19,319,776	959,708	801,360	37,589
1900	11,993,616	597,408	81,645	34,999,552	1,767,318	894,992	44,704
1901	12,698,999	616,000	86,293	24,787,616	1,261,027	838,544	41,988
1902	16,161,885	661,920	90,468	32,243,680	1,812,153	896,336	47,517
1903	18,227,572	422,352	71,430	23,105,264	1,331,552	829,360	52,271

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Bones, horns, and hoofs.		Hair.		Lard.		Meat, potted and preserved.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	87,360	1,917	45,920	9,709	30,800	1,956	4,124,400	321,856
1896	103,040	2,438	54,432	11,130	10,864	934	5,006,848	368,204
1897	118,720	3,455	43,624	10,132	22,512	2,107	5,046,216	380,731
1898	136,640	3,820	58,800	15,193	13,104	1,119	6,253,964	484,577
1899	194,880	4,832	60,256	15,480	20,832	1,854	5,385,890	444,954
1900	215,040	6,137	63,728	15,480	26,992	2,253	4,977,754	462,853
1901	185,920	5,188	89,488	15,183	72,800	6,701	3,952,511	430,831
1902	188,384	5,850	82,880	18,644	110,432	12,020	6,188,508	693,403
1903	154,560	5,241	61,264	14,225	12,992	1,523	4,452,235	485,049

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.					
	Mutton, frozen.		Oleomargarin.		Pork.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	120,807,680	5,840,754			35,392	2,608
1896	119,312,704	5,902,943	2,392,320	134,603	29,680	1,942
1897	144,657,184	7,103,124	1,982,400	81,032	18,032	1,217
1898	149,875,600	7,263,451	2,395,800	100,046	6,944	540
1899	174,433,168	8,606,673	2,589,480	139,912	7,280	594
1900	151,729,760	7,736,382	2,495,360	151,601	219,520	15,967
1901	167,902,784	9,041,568	2,618,560	155,173	477,680	40,377
1902	191,378,656	10,660,730	3,292,800	258,474	469,616	47,974
1903	228,424,000	13,571,831	3,225,600	253,321	370,384	45,872

Year.	Packing-house products—Concluded.				Poultry and game.	Rabbits and hares, frozen.	
	Tallow.		Other				
	Pounds.	*Dollars*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	29,518,720	1,270,152	5,237,792	252,566	2,161		
1896	22,532,160	881,625	1,353,520	58,461	2,112		
1897	32,760,000	1,184,083	923,916	37,681	1,557	6,509,776	225,796
1898	36,485,120	1,370,324	634,368	40,703	1,786	12,615,120	456,653
1899	35,344,960	1,376,728	769,552	48,865	1,908	14,482,608	552,017
1900	38,696,000	1,641,573	835,856	67,703	2,020	18,894,624	753,607
1901	34,941,760	1,556,423	763,056	58,247	4,836	14,257,152	573,337
1902	44,201,920	2,418,738	1,166,704	95,914	43,390	13,985,664	578,549
1903	41,231,680	2,266,898	1,852,368	128,359	25,359	12,718,720	487,078

FLOCKS AND HERDS.

Table 34 gives the number of cattle, sheep, and swine in New Zealand for each year since 1895, and the number of sheep slaughtered for each year from 1898 to 1903. No returns of cattle or swine slaughtered are available.

TABLE 34.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine in New Zealand, and sheep slaughtered.*

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Sheep slaughtered.	Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Sheep slaughtered.
1895...	1,047,901	19,826,604	239,778	.....	1900..	1,256,680	19,355,195	250,975	4,855,155
1896...	1,138,067	19,138,493	209,834	.. ..	1901..	1,361,784	20,233,099	224,024	5,234,138
1897...	1,209,165	19,687,954	186,027	.....	1902 ..	1,460,663	20,342,727	193,740	5,988,578
1898...	1,203,024	19,673,725	193,512	4,749,720	1903 ..	1,593,547	18,954,553	226,591	6,864,622
1899...	1,222,139	19,348,506	249,751	5,248,431	1904 ..	1,756,850	18,280,806	255,320	.....

New Zealand has escaped the droughts which have so greatly depleted the flocks and herds of Australia. Cattle increased two-thirds in the nine years from 1895 to 1904, though the number of sheep was kept stationary, and even diminished at the end, by heavy slaughtering. In the earlier years covered the annual slaughter was about one-fourth of the flocks, but in 1903 it rose to 36 per cent.

The flocks of New Zealand seem to maintain themselves under an annual slaughter of one-fourth the total number, while in Australia the proportion marketed is approximately one-eighth. This is explained by the lower age at which the New Zealand sheep are sent to market—18 months against 3 or 4 years. This again seems to be due in part to characteristic differences between the merino, which constitutes, perhaps, nine-tenths of the flocks of Australia, and the crossbred and other long-wool sheep, which make up nearly seven-eighths of those of New Zealand. The preparation of the New Zealand sheep for market is hastened, however, by liberal feeding. Great quantities of turnips and other root crops, as well as oats, are raised by the New Zealand farmers for their sheep, while the Australian sheep get little but the natural pasture.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY.

The slaughtering and inspection act of 1900 requires that all meat for export shall be inspected by a competent officer to ascertain its freedom from disease. During the year ending March 31, 1904, 55,721 cattle were inspected, 2,734,224 sheep, and 2,238,256 lambs. Of the cattle, 1.23 per cent were wholly condemned and 1.29 per cent partially; of the sheep, 0.109 of 1 per cent wholly and 0.01 of 1 per cent partially; of the lambs, 0.03 of 1 per cent wholly and 0.09 of 1 per cent partially. The Government pays half the market value for animals condemned, and makes what it can out of the hides, hoofs, and carcasses. The carcasses are usually made into fertilizer.

The Government has large cold-storage warehouses, designed to facilitate the export trade. In 1903 it contemplated establishing meat depots in England, where the products of New Zealand should be sold at cost price; but this was strongly opposed by the British wholesale and retail butchers, and no information of the actual adoption of the plan has come to hand.

COSTS AND VALUES.

The frozen mutton of New Zealand brings about 2½ cents a pound more than that of Australia in the British market. The difference is due chiefly to the inferiority of the merino for mutton purposes,

but partly, no doubt, to the better feeding of the New Zealand sheep. In a consular report of 1898 the total charges upon New Zealand mutton, including slaughtering, freezing, freight, insurance, and London costs, are given as a little less than 4 cents a pound.

PARAGUAY.

DRIED-BEEF INDUSTRY GROWING.

Paraguay is not an important factor in the world's meat trade. The country was devastated during the war with its neighbors a generation ago, and the number of its cattle was reduced from 2,000,000 to 15,000. Since the close of the war, in 1870, the live-stock industry has been growing. The increase in the number of cattle, sheep, and swine, as given in a pamphlet entitled "Paraguay," issued by the International Bureau of American Republics, appears in Table 35.

TABLE 35.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine in Paraguay, 1877–1900.*

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep and goats.	Swine.
1877	200,525	6,668	3,026
1886	729,766	32,351	12,250
1890	861,954	77,576	10,778
1900	2,283,039	246,392	23,887

The number of cattle in 1903 was estimated by the German consul at Asuncion to be 3,500,000. The rise of the jerked-beef industry has created a greater demand and higher prices for cattle in Paraguay. The consul just quoted says that prices of cattle increased 15 per cent during the ten years ending with 1903. The first jerked-meat factory was established in 1900, and the exports of jerked beef from Paraguay began in that year.

The exports of this article, the most valuable of the meat products of Paraguay, are given in Table 36. Other products of smaller values in the export trade are tallow, bones, horns, and tongues.

TABLE 36.—*Exports of jerked beef from Paraguay, 1900–1903.*[a]

Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1900	347,528	45,635
1901	1,708,421	230,036
1902	2,055,182	287,867
1903	5,857,797	384,608

[a] Boletin Quincenal de la Camera de Comercio de la Asuncion. February 15, 1905, p. 12.

RUSSIA.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF EXPORTS.

Notwithstanding the enormous area devoted to agriculture in Russia, it has a much smaller share in the European meat supply than one might naturally expect, and in this respect it differs from

all the other important agricultural countries. It is true that if poultry and game are included, the total exports of meat animals and packing-house products have considerably increased within the last ten years, or, if the average exports of the first three and last three years of the decade be taken, the increase is from $6,965,102 to $9,916,403, or 42.4 per cent, but the main increase is noticed in the export of poultry and game, namely, from the average of $3,230,956 to $5,053,217, or 56.4 per cent, while the average annual imports of live animals and packing-house products combined increased only from $3,734,146 to $4,863,186, or 30.2 per cent; moreover, even this slight increase is only a seeming one, as sausage casings have not been stated separately until 1899, and if these be left out of consideration the increase is only 10.5 per cent.

During the first period more than one-half of the exports of meat animals and packing-house products consisted of live animals, and during the second period about one-third. The quantity of live animals exported has actually decreased during the last decade, and they consist mainly of shipments of swine to Germany; of the individual packing-house products only very small quantities are exported, none of them separately amounting to as much as one million dollars. The most important articles are fresh and salted pork, fresh meat other than pork, sausage casings, and animal fertilizers.

Germany remains the main consumer of these Russian products, and in 1903 it took more than 65 per cent of the exports. In 1903 Germany took 74 per cent of the poultry and game, more than 85 per cent of the live animals, and about 44 per cent of the packing-house products. The only other important markets are Finland, which takes more than one-half of the fresh pork and other meat, and about one-third of the animal fertilizers; and the United Kingdom, which takes about three-fourths of the salted pork and about one million dollars' worth of poultry and game.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO DEVELOPMENT.

The cause of the undeveloped state of the Russian trade in these products must be sought for in the unsatisfactory conditions of Russian agriculture in general, and in the poverty of the majority of the Russian land tillers. Most Russian peasants in the north and the northwest manure their fields, and most, therefore, keep cattle; in the south and the southwest cattle are still used as draft animals, and in the southeast the raising of live stock is an independent occupation, mainly of the native tribes. But the grazing area is rapidly diminishing; the small landholding of the majority of the farmers forces them to plow over their meadows, and the art of sowing grasses is yet in its infancy, except in the western provinces, namely, Southwestern Russia, Poland, Baltic provinces, and Finland; and only in these regions is there any considerable fattening of cattle for slaughter, in direct dependence upon the existence of a satisfactory feed supply, such as the beet-sugar waste products provide in the beet-sugar region.

LIVE-STOCK STATISTICS.

Comparative statistics for several periods may be obtained only for the 50 provinces of European Russia proper, which does not include the 10 provinces of Poland.

TABLE 37.—*Live stock on hand in 50 provinces, 1851–1903.*

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1851	20,9[illegible]2,000	37,527,000	8,886,000	1888	24,609,000	44,643,000	9,242,000
1861	20,038,000	42,379,000	9,382,000	1890	28,231,000	42,000,000	11,187,000
1871	21,504,000	44,250,000	9,594,000	1900	32,913,000	49,643,000	11,370,000
1882	23,845,000	47,509,000	9,208,000	1903	32,501,000	47,712,000	12,251,500

TABLE 38.—*Live stock in the Russian Empire in 1905.*

Region	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Russia, European	32,501,000	47,712,000	12,251,500
Poland	2,886,000	2,885,000	1,451,000
Finland	1,427,500	984,900	209,500
Russia, Asiatic	8,112,000	16,529,000	764,100
Caucasus	No data.	No data.	No data.
Total (without Caucasus)	44,926,500	68,060,900	14,675,100

QUALITY OF THE STOCK AND MEAT.

The largest number of live animals belong to the "peasants," i. e., agriculturists with very small landholdings. Thus in European Russia in 1900 the peasants owned 81.7 per cent of all the cattle, 80.9 per cent of all the sheep, and 83.5 per cent of all the swine. While no similar statistics exist for Asiatic Russia, it is well known that practically all farming in Siberia and Central Asia is peasant farming. This accounts for the habitual underfeeding of the majority of the Russian live stock during the long Russian winter. This lack of feed for the winter throws a great deal more of live stock upon the market in the fall than in the spring, so that the prices of cattle in the fall are usually 10 to 15 per cent and often 25 to 35 per cent lower than in the spring. For the same reason a larger part of the cattle sold and slaughtered consists of oxen too old for work and cows beyond the milking period. The low quality of the Russian beef and pork makes it little fit for the European, especially in competition with the higher grades of American meats.

TABLE 39.—*Average weight of slaughtered animals, including the fat.*

	Weight.	United States equivalent.
	Poods. funt.	*Pounds.*
Steppe cattle	17 25	536
Great Russian cattle	7 0	233
Steppe Merino sheep	2 20	90
Northern sheep	1 10	45
Swine	7 25	275

STATISTICS OF SLAUGHTERING.

The number of animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses, though gradually increasing, is yet extremely small, when a population of 140,000,000 is taken into consideration. (See the Statistical Annual of the Ministry of Finance, 1904, p. 610.)

TABLE 40.—*Number of animals slaughtered, 1898–1904.*

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1898	2,817,500	2,601,000	636,000	1902	3,185,000	3,140,000	705,000
1899	2,885,000	2,800,000	632,000	1903	(a)	(a)	(a)
1900	2,944,000	2,900,000	650,000	1904	3,595,000	3,800,000	900,000
1901	3,020,000	3,050,000	685,000				

[a] Data for 1903 in the publication are evidently inaccurate.

The packing-house industry in Russia is still in its infancy, and local slaughtering still the rule. Thus, according to the latest available data, the total number of cattle transported by the Russian railroads in 1901 was 1,142,202, of which 303,373 arrived in St. Petersburg, 226,867 in Moscow, 139,181 in Warsaw, or almost 60 per cent in the three domestic markets. Most other markets were dependent upon the local supply of meat, obtained by slaughtering cattle driven to the local market.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The organization of the animal and meat trade in Russia and the transportation of both animals and packing-house products offer considerable difficulties to the increase of the export trade. The buying and selling of live stock in Russian markets is usually at sight per head, and only seldom by weight. Even if the light weight of the Russian cattle be considered, the price of live stock in the Russian markets is very low.

TABLE 41.—*Average price of cattle, swine, and sheep for eighteen years, 1883–1900.*

[Svod statisticheskykh svedeni po sel'skomu khosiaistvu Rossii k kontzu XIX vieka, St. Petersburg, 1903, Part II, p. 53.]

	Value.	United States equivalent.
	Rubles.	*Dollars.*
An ox for slaughtering in the spring	45.6	23.48
An ox for slaughtering in the fall	38.7	19.93
A milch cow in the spring	29.8	15.35
A milch cow in the fall	23.6	12.16
Common hog in the spring	14.6	7.52
Common hog in the fall	14.1	7.26
Common sheep in the spring	3.4	1.75
Common sheep in the fall	2.9	1.49

TABLE 42.—*Average prices of dressed meat, 1900–1904.*

[Per hundred pounds.]

Year.	Beef.			Mutton.		Veal.
	St. Petersburg.	Samara.	Odessa.	Samara.	Odessa.	Odessa.
1900	$6.63	.....	$5.39	.....	$5.16	$5.03
1901	6.70	$5.50	5.99	$5.12	5.19	5.48
1902	6.89	5.63	6.33	5.49	5.46	6.82
1903	6.79	5.29	.....	5.02	.....	.....
1904	6.92	5.56	.....	5.13	.....	.....

TABLE 43.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Russia, 1895–1904.*

Year.	Total value, all articles named.	Live meat animals.						
		Total value.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Swine.	
Total:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1895	6,675,180	2,086,318	8,163	201,057	104,560	193,729	82,820	1,691,532
1896	6,601,315	2,091,536	11,522	292,321	75,428	142,639	78,531	1,656,576
1897	7,618,811	1,982,609	8,165	294,460	65,458	140,258	72,786	1,547,891
1898	7,821,316	1,901,424	11,259	335,481	106,277	217,907	65,393	1,348,036
1899	7,438,028	1,950,268	9,543	342,349	109,196	226,982	64,547	1,380,937
1900	8,352,598	1,927,833	9,582	282,436	54,067	121,490	66,535	1,523,907
1901	9,728,459	1,967,593	8,222	238,104	84,144	185,272	69,789	1,544,217
1902	9,841,471	1,768,593	6,166	175,541	18,243	40,092	72,051	1,552,960
1903	10,583,738	1,829,065	5,836	153,650	51,530	112,029	72,291	1,563,386
1904[a]	9,324,000	1,719,000	4,000	170,000	32,000	67,000	68,000	1,482,000
Germany:								
1895	4,758,283	1,687,003	1	15	49	357	81,684	1,686,631
1896	4,314,697	1,649,302	39	251	108	173	76,855	1,648,878
1897	4,788,610	1,558,480	385	15,430	122	254	71,890	1,542,796
1898	5,170,262	1,345,760	15	344	690	3,318	64,601	1,342,698
1899	4,919,270	1,382,356	252	9,211	134	334	63,438	1,372,811
1900	5,810,759	1,521,703	34	495	169	372	66,093	1,520,836
1901	6,478,063	1,540,688	79	1,261	38	90	68,771	1,539,337
1902	6,537,440	1,550,661	54	785	2	46	71,308	1,549,830
1903	6,931,740	1,562,700	111	2,177	87	284	71,363	1,560,239

Year.	Packing-house products.								
	Total value.	Bones.		Bones ground for fertilizing.		Fats, swine.		Hair, animal.	
Total:	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars*
1895	1,549,441	3,702,130	25,743	13,096	303,324	495,204	45,844	1,821,814	88,162
1896	1,491,134	2,115,080	12,368	13,487	311,573	145,459	15,212	1,530,427	121,777
1897	2,001,401	5,976,969	40,580	20,443	362,850	276,979	31,264	2,034,681	238,155
1898	1,877,210	7,115,797	65,999	28,630	480,385	572,484	66,089	2,299,215	271,612
1899	1,419,868	8,166,801	58,699	24,806	451,158	395,932	46,543	1,464,919	74,610
1900	1,965,783	3,162,942	30,785	20,691	399,526	478,303	59,092	1,405,407	115,877
1901	2,844,034	3,641,823	36,238	24,098	513,743	1,145,603	132,639	1,611,065	129,419
1902	3,438,440	3,428,184	29,300	23,595	444,311	2,905,247	309,368	1,423,607	115,849
1903	3,644,461	1,736,265	15,948	25,235	529,718	1,407,935	162,360	1,969,079	136,093
1904[a]	2,190,000	289,000	2,000	24,392	490,000	1,083,000	127,000	1,228,000	90,000
Germany:									
1895	765,957	1,260,670	9,105	8,654	216,910	484,767	45,076	1,459,322	65,827
1896	536,735	818,226	5,857	8,708	216,691	140,620	14,791	1,043,023	62,085
1897	758,394	4,852,442	35,023	10,544	224,162	246,826	28,702	1,359,761	156,695
1898	735,074	5,348,151	53,482	10,054	194,953	543,702	63,836	1,197,727	117,444
1899	485,070	5,667,923	40,772	4,092	134,334	395,463	46,508	588,626	26,726
1900	1,041,823	2,483,458	24,390	7,645	184,531	470,070	58,426	1,110,047	96,649
1901	1,309,937	3,066,234	31,808	10,221	222,906	1,065,412	125,060	976,252	85,151
1902	1,691,746	3,099,637	26,504	10,433	206,271	1,950,842	227,251	1,151,684	89,056
1903	1,605,492	1,066,893	10,183	10,786	274,791	1,218,202	146,099	1,456,469	100,920

[a] Preliminary data.

TABLE 43.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Russia, 1895–1904*—Concluded.

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Horns and hoofs.		Lard, rendered.		Meat, fresh, n. e. s.		Meat, salted, smoked, and dried, n. e. s.	
Total:	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	642,071	76,127	215,480	25,172	3,851,273	254,340	862,680	72,484
1896	616,396	63,734	159,254	16,988	4,475,288	285,836	750,732	60,655
1897	883,227	66,680	43,551	5,063	3,148,966	194,673	1,093,435	286,957
1898	892,291	62,309	83,924	4,765	1,210,944	89,039	673,380	55,061
1899	1,075,776	74,300	6,861	398	676,269	48,665	745,352	71,988
1900	1,271,829	66,524	4,695	313	606,790	44,916	644,094	74,495
1901	1,578,131	68,753	17,153	2,177	1,833,731	137,101	615,782	53,252
1902	1,621,573	134,093	245,850	29,282	2,355,116	183,351	1,663,138	145,772
1903	2,812,547	192,892	124,081	12,317	5,312,689	407,194	2,042,097	144,593
1904[a]	4,406,000	133,000	.....	1,000	2,997,000	230,000	1,842,000	136,000
Germany:								
1895	209,413	7,905	119,097	14,364	1,413,243	95,202	209,558	17,560
1896	111,658	4,534	79,591	8,846	1,291,510	77,254	185,074	14,793
1897	135,059	4,730	38,568	4,780	1,369,511	78,129	311,574	45,693
1898	135,131	7,177	3,070	166	1,185,449	86,947	299,549	20,375
1899	316,377	10,859	108	12	637,485	46,266	388,385	30,850
1900	243,864	8,622	1,481	104	566,092	42,496	317,569	34,720
1901	453,747	10,830	17,153	2,177	1,012,869	77,811	275,462	20,251
1902	758,569	16,793	230,575	27,734	1,438,883	125,329	271,671	21,085
1903	1,296,854	48,699	16,864	2,404	990,372	78,216	622,354	45,108

Year.	Packing-house products—Continued.							
	Meat extract.		Oleomargarin.		Pork, fresh.		Pork, salted, smoked, or dried.	
Total:	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
1895	20,187	5,229	63,413	5,426	4,198,742	272,711	1,317,149	115,572
1896	14,914	3,363	73,452	6,285	2,150,145	137,450	2,225,221	193,567
1897	19,717	3,716	36,473	2,862	3,601,378	240,489	3,176,267	276,424
1898	41,673	9,457	28,962	2,424	6,160,599	417,571	1,296,926	101,711
1899	24,159	6,288	.....	.....	4,283,642	329,316	668,614	55,566
1900	9,642	4,589	1,878	220	5,091,684	383,311	1,669,855	113,846
1901	11,700	6,974	.....	.....	7,282,707	515,392	5,572,262	401,883
1902	44,129	9,833	.....	.....	10,272,058	804,814	4,594,421	370,440
1903	47,090	10,450	831	100	6,801,695	519,715	6,991,608	584,299
1904[a]	.....	3,000	.....	.....	6,103,000	457,000	5,453,000	461,000
Germany:								
1895	7,764	2,265	.....	.....	3,647,023	240,529	284,490	29,590
1896	4,189	911	.....	.....	1,233,875	82,840	326,777	30,255
1897	5,633	1,040	.....	.....	2,245,227	159,625	111,803	13,811
1898	3,214	1,391	.....	.....	2,216,663	174,490	118,989	12,809
1899	3,467	1,716	.....	.....	1,529,704	132,029	104,905	11,287
1900	3,358	1,674	.....	.....	1,419,129	125,912	88,186	10,389
1901	1,264	473	.....	.....	2,638,848	223,598	60,451	5,577
1902	4,117	1,606	.....	.....	4,697,377	411,549	11,411	1,284
1903	1,444	402	.....	.....	3,409,298	302,084	75,619	6,898

Year.	Packing-house products—Concluded.						Poultry and game.
	Sausage casings.		Tallow, beef.		Tallow, mutton.		
Total:	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1895	.....	.....	855,168	60,055	3,209,454	199,252	3,039,421
1896	.....	.....	475,523	45,652	2,867,618	216,674	3,018,645
1897	.....	.....	229,600	15,259	3,501,997	236,429	3,634,801
1898	.....	.....	24,592	2,009	3,507,342	248,779	4,042,682
1899	.....	.....	65,399	5,837	2,808,900	196,560	4,067,892
1900	7,331,964	532,371	78,363	6,657	2,004,758	133,261	4,458,982
1901	8,371,773	678,002	20,764	1,399	2,319,329	167,062	4,916,832
1902	7,612,626	718,208	36,581	3,271	1,934,267	140,548	4,634,438
1903	8,550,635	811,945	93,963	7,773	1,018,756	109,064	5,110,212
1904[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	903,000	60,000	5,415,000
Germany:							
1895	.....	.....	278,026	21,624	.....	.....	2,305,323
1896	.....	.....	177,527	16,333	21,667	1,545	2,128,660
1897	.....	.....	89,811	6,004	.....	.....	2,471,736
1898	.....	.....	33,331	1,648	25,026	356	3,089,428
1899	.....	.....	18,959	1,885	25,712	1,826	3,051,844
1900	6,453,684	451,280	12,061	1,307	15,926	1,323	3,247,233
1901	6,652,047	503,841	2,167	52	3,214	402	3,627,438
1902	5,891,564	537,020	36	8	2,311	256	3,295,033
1903	6,759,119	589,070	8,270	606	144	12	3,763,548

[a] Preliminary data.

Notwithstanding these prices the export of live animals develops but slowly, and the export of dressed meats is still in its infancy. The rates are said to be too high; the slow trains cause a heavy loss in the live weight, averaging from 3½ to 5 poods (133 to 180 pounds) per head of fattened cattle. The same result follows the discomfort to the animals because of the bad construction of the cars. Besides, the slow trains also increase the expense of feeding and caring for the animals. It is significant, therefore, that while the number of cattle slaughtered in 1901 was 3,020,000 the number transported by the railroads was only 1,142,202, or only about 37 per cent, the rest being driven to the markets.

Lack of special refrigerator cars for transporting frozen meat also interferes with its export, especial y in view of the low speed. The Russian Government is still struggling with the technical problem of a proper model of refrigerator car, suitable for Russ an conditions, as the undeveloped state of the ice-making industry makes the American refrigerator car, with the necessity of reicing, unfit for the Russian roads.

In the early eighties an extensive experiment of shipping pork to England was undertaken, with the assistance of the ministry of agriculture, but this was a failure, as was the development of the export of live hogs to Austria. The only branch of the trade which continues to develop is the export of live geese, which are often driven across the frontier from near-by regions.

SOUTH AFRICA.

PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

Though South Africa seems to be one of the countries most eminently suited for stock raising, and though the industry has been great and flourishing there, it has been in recent years one of the important markets for foreign meat. This is due to the destruction of more than half the cattle and a large part of the sheep by disease, drought, and war.

No statistics of the flocks and herds of the Transvaal or the Orange River Colony are available. The accompanying tables show the number of cattle, sheep, and swine in Cape Colony and Natal, beginning in 1895, as far as the information can be obtained. The enumerations in Cape Colony were interupted by the Boer war and were not renewed till 1904.

TABLE 44.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine in Cape Colony, excluding Bechuanaland, 1895–1904.*

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1895	[a] 1,944,699	[a] 15,464,487	[a] 252,953	1900	.....	.....	.....
1896	2,080,477	14,149,150	234,374	1901	.....	.....	.....
1897	2,231,370	14,049,076	.....	1902	.....	.....	.....
1898	1,142,149	12,407,500	237,351	1903	.....	.....	.....
1899	1,077,044	.....	.....	1904	1,885,709	11,605,011	[b] 385,945

[a] Excluding Bechuanaland and Pondoland. [b] Whole Colony.

TABLE 45.—*Number of cattle, sheep, and swine in Natal proper, excluding Zululand, 1895–1904.*

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1895	738,450	969,469	61,139	1900	306,292	558,030	40,548
1896	738,732	844,234	44,672	1901	356,511	547,164	52,287
1897	241,933	722,705	41,015	1902	400,983	522,852	47,464
1898	232,323	566,404	36,704	1903	480,244	566,891	44,257
1899				1904	556,944	628,286	48,704

RINDERPEST, DROUGHT, AND WAR.

The enormous decline of cattle from 1896 to 1898 marks the invasion of the rinderpest. In Cape Colony alone, excluding Bechuanaland, the cattle destroyed by this disease during the year ending May 31, 1898, were returned as 1,317,783; the cattle remaining alive at the end of the period were only 1,142,149. Of the herds enumerated in Natal in 1896, more than two-thirds were wiped out within the next year.

The rinderpest was accompanied with a drought which covered the whole of South Africa, but especially the higher parts. In Cape Colony proper, excluding the native territories, the reported losses by drought and exposure were, for the year ending May 31, 1896, 52,230 cattle and 1,095,285 sheep; for the year 1896–97, 30,194 cattle and 611,558 sheep; for the year 1897–98, 40,812 cattle and 872,931 sheep. In the last-named year 426,450 sheep besides were reported to have died of "poverty," etc. No similar returns for Natal are at hand, but the number of sheep diminished by two-fifths between 1895 and 1898.

The flocks and herds were at the lowest point of depletion when the war began. Hostilities lasted from October, 1899, to May, 1904, and devastated the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and parts of Natal and Cape Colony.

The preceding tables show that considerable progress has been made in restocking Cape Colony and Natal with cattle, but that the number in the two Colonies was still 9 per cent less, while the number of sheep was 25 per cent less in 1904 than in 1895.

CONSEQUENT IMPORTS.

Even before the coming of the rinderpest South Africa had imported a certain amount of canned meat, chiefly from the United States, and a certain amount of hams, bacon, and salted beef, which came chiefly from England, though it probably was not produced there. In 1895 these imports to Cape Colony were 1,034,796, pounds of preserved meat, which seems to be synonymous with canned, and 1,350,941 pounds of salted or cured; to Natal, 718,834 pounds of all salted and preserved meats, including canned fish.

The next year the total imports of meat to Cape Colony fully doubled and those to Natal quadrupled, and a beginning was made of the frozen-meat trade with Australia. The increase was enormous during the years of the war, partly on account of the needs of the army. A maximum was reached in 1902, when the imports to both Colonies, after deducting some small shipments into Cape Colony from Natal, amounted to 157,802,475 pounds of frozen meat,

22,809,957 pounds of preserved meat, and 7,974,923 pounds of salted or cured meat, nearly all of which was bacon and hams. With the return of peace and the gradual restocking of the pastures the imports have declined, but not yet in a very great degree. Approximate figures for 1904 show total imports of about 145,000,000 pounds of meat to the two Colonies, against 189,000,000 at the maximum in 1902.

The Transvaal imported about 66,000,000 pounds of meat in 1903 and about 75,000,000 pounds in 1904. No statistics for the Orange River Colony are at hand.

The existing situation seems to promise that South Africa will continue for some years to be a buyer of meats, and will not for a considerable time be able to take the position which her natural resources seem to promise—that of an important source of supply in the world market.

URUGUAY.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FROZEN-MEAT INDUSTRY.

In order to encourage the establishment of frozen-meat factories, the Government of Uruguay promulgated a law, October 17, 1902, by which all machinery and material for use in erecting frozen-meat factories should be exempt from import duties, and all exports of frozen meat should be exempt from export duties for a period of five years, after which the meat was to pay an export duty of about 7.5 cents per 100 pounds (0.16 peso per 100 kilograms). The export duty on dried (or jerked) beef in force July 28, 1904, was about 19 cents per 100 pounds (0.40 peso per 100 kilograms), so the frozen meat would pay a tax relatively low. The number of cattle in Uruguay in 1901 was estimated officially at more than 6,000,000, and the number of sheep at more than 18,000,000.

Practically all the cattle and sheep exported from Uruguay are consigned to Brazil and Argentina. Of 87,000 cattle exported in 1903 73,000 were sent to Brazil and 12,000 to Argentina. Of the 209,000 sheep exported in the same year 39,000 were consigned to Brazil and 170,000 to Argentina.

TABLE 46.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Uruguay, 1895–1903.*

Year.	Total value, all articles named.	Live meat animals.						
		Total value.	Cattle.		Sheep.[a]		Swine.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*	*Number.*	*Dollars.*
1895	10,341,551	773,195	95,387	638,795	235,181	121,924	4,025	12,476
1896	10,378,656	1,325,928	154,017	1,096,622	404,679	209,444	6,403	19,862
1897	8,192,469	782,079	88,713	659,325	215,132	111,425	3,652	11,329
1898	9,220,155	295 571	30,843	232,607	114,953	59,511	1,113	3,453
1899	11,479,811	254,572	24,672	216,811	71,850	37,150	197	611
1900	10,556,408	516,489	60,572	482,001	60,088	33,424	343	1,064
1901	8,963,140	448,339	42,684	375,353	97,040	72,806	58	180
1902	9,020.204	526,701	55,505	412,702	163,333	112,671	428	1,328
1903	11,079,457	822,703	86,809	678,768	208,916	143,200	237	735

[a] Including goats.

TABLE 46.—*Exports of meat animals and packing-house products from Uruguay, 1895–1903*—Concluded.

Year.	Packing-house products.							
	Total value.	Meat extract.		Meat, jerked.		Tallow and fat.		Other.
	Dollars.	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1895	9,568,356	1,278,222	2,098,267	121,309,046	5,088,856	45,518,173	2,008,118	373,115
1896	9,052,728	1,546,205	2,175,578	121,901,313	4,716,900	46,662,269	1,838,364	321,886
1897	7,410,390	869,216	1,223,026	100,869,761	4,459,543	36,357,488	1,437,194	290,627
1898	8,924,584	1,063,499	1,496,389	112,579,388	5,661,001	32,960,649	1,443,451	323,743
1899	11,225,239	1,244,452	1,750,998	129,961,208	7,330,393	34,112,010	1,706,125	437,723
1900	10,039,919	1,277,393	1,364,008	126,867,861	6,247,785	36,142,262	1,949,394	478,732
1901	8,514,801	1,495,452	1,262,500	102,733,670	5,059,269	31,888,958	1,719,989	473,043
1902	8,493,503	1,741,901	1,470,557	93,953,379	4,626,883	33,733,228	1,819,463	576,600
1903	10,256,754	1,564,131	1,320,481	125,621,851	6,186,443	39,721,545	2,142,453	607,377

URUGUAY.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FROZEN-MEAT INDUSTRY.

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